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VOL. X. NO. 206 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th Sept.	12th Oct.

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9th ,, ..	PLASSY	..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA	..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA *	..	15,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA ..	..	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	..	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR ..	..	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA †	..	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA ..	..	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA ..	..	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA †	..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA ..	..	9,097

MOREA, NALDERA, NARKUNDA } * Through steamers from Australia.

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12th ,,	MERKARA ..		8,285
27th October ..	MADURA ..		8,975
10th November	DOMALA ..		8,441
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..		9,071
7th December .	MANDALA ..		8,246
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..		8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
8th September .	MANTUA ..	
21st ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
2nd November .	KASHGAR ..	
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..	
15th December .	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.		Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..		15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
31st August.	VARSOVA	Busrah via Karachi
4th Sept.	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
6th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.
7th ,, ..	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.

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Akita Maru..	Y. Kotoril.	8,817	4 Sep.	14 Sep
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
KamakataMaru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct

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IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS LTD. INDORE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, (276, Nand Bhuwan, Juna Topkhana, Indore) on MONDAY, the 11th of September, 1922, at 3-30 p.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd day of September, 1922 to the 11th day of September, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
NANDLAL BHANDARI & SONS,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.
C14181

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

MOTOR LAUNCH.

FOR SALE at Kodibag, Karwar, a MOTOR LAUNCH, 25 feet long with 10/12 H.-P. Engine, Cylinders of which are out of repair. For further particulars apply to Undersigned.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.
Karwar,
24th August, 1922.
C14163

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately competent WAITERS for the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel and Restaurant. Salary according to experience. Apply personally to the MANAGER or SECRETARY, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.
C14157

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that one SHERMAHOMED CHAND, who was employed lately as a Contractor to carry out certain repair works in the building of our client, Mr. RAMJEE MAHADHU, has been found to transact business and make purchases in the name of said Ramjee Mahadhu. They are therefore warned not to deal with the said man as our client will not be responsible for such dealings past, present or future.

DESAI & BHUTA,
Architects.
30-8-1922. C14185

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon on 15th September, 1922, for the supply of Bridge Sleepers for the year from 1st April, 1923, to 31st March, 1924.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Ag. Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Ry.,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
TA C13896

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for filling in low lying ground at Delisle Road adjacent to the Arthur Road Hospital will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 11th day of September, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, any further information that may be required, will be supplied by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, at his office at Love Grove Road.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
TA C14186

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913-14

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the sale of the Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company, Limited, in Voluntary Liquidation, with its Rolling Stock and Surplus Stores. The Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the sum tendered as purchase price. In case of rejected Tenders the deposit will be refunded to the Tenderer and in case of the accepted Tender this 10 per cent deposit will be considered as part payment of the accepted price. The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the Highest or Any Tender. The Tenderer, when his tender is accepted will be required to pay of the remaining balance within a period of one month from the date of the acceptance of his Tender, failing which the deposit of 10 per cent will be forfeited at his cost and risk.

The Line is 20.50 miles starting from Varetha Junction of the Gaikwar's Mehsana Railway and terminates at Samia. It is a Narrow Gauge Railway with all possibilities of further extension to Ambaji.

The Tenders will be accepted on or before the 20th September, 1922.

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 29th August, 1922.
No. 8, Sassoon Building,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
TA C14183

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th September 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28-8-1922. C14182

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Manufactured by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, ITALY.
Delivered from Stock. Apply Sole Agents: TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R4743

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913
and
In the mater of the Standard Aluminium Works Limited.

HAJI MAHOMED JAFFER, Miller of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, an Assistant in the Imperial Flour Mills, residing at Two Tanks, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 21st day of August, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp by the abovenamed Petitioner, who is a shareholder of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1922, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon; And any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Bombay, 21st August, 1922.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
65, Esplanade Road, Fort,
C14124

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1922.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed, the 30th day of January, 1922.

MESSRS. DAMJEE HANSRAJ, a firm carrying on business as Merchants, Muccadams and Commission Agents at Mandvi, Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs

VS

(1) MESSRS. TECKCHAND NIAVATRAM, a firm, carrying on business at Abohar. (2) MESSRS. L. JIVANMAL BHARI, a firm carrying on business as Merchants at Mandvi Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (3) THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY, incorporated in England having its head office in Bombay..... Defendants.

To
L. JIWANMAL BHARI.
The second defendants above named.

The abovemamed Plaintiffs have filed the above suit for a declaration that the three railway receipts bearing Nos. 15, 16 and 18 and receipt Nos. Y37624, Y37626, Y37641 were assigned to the plaintiffs by the 2nd defendant firm by way of pledge to secure the advances made by the plaintiffs in good faith specifically upon the same, as stated in plaint and that the 1st defendant firm is not entitled except on payment or tender to the plaintiffs or the amount of the advances remaining due to plaintiffs with interest and other charges as stated in the plaint to stop the said goods in transit as they have purported to do and that the plaintiffs are entitled to obtain delivery of the goods comprised in the said Railway receipts from the 3rd defendant Company and for a decree against the 2nd defendant firm for the sum of Rs. 6857-13-3 with further interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 28th January, 1922 till payment and for and order of sale of the goods comprised in the said three railway receipts and the 66 bags mentioned in the plaint by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and for appropriation of the net sale proceeds thereof towards payment of the amount decreed in favour of the plaintiffs in this suit and for an appointment pending the hearing in this disposal of this suit of a Receiver of the said goods comprised in the said Railway receipts bearing invoice Nos. and receipt Nos. as aforesaid with power to him to obtain delivery of the said goods and to hold the same or the net sale proceeds thereof pending further direction of this 2nd defendant firms or any of them and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25 th day of September, 1922 at a quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all meterial questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence

WITNESS, Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 7th day of February, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD
for Prothonotary
Sealed W. J. HOWARD

The 7th day of February, 1922
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14190

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY 6-30 p. m. Only.
WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS.
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy.
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
The World's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'

Written by Irvin S. Cobb The world's funniest writer
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
present
"THE ADMIRABLE CHRICHTON"
BY SIR JAMES BARRIE
A Fantastic comedy in 4 Acts. The most Elaborate Production seen in Bombay for years.
Plan at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ld.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
in the Great Mystery Play
"NUMBER 99"
WELCOME RETURN OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE
MAX LINDER
IN HIS LATEST SUPER-COMEDY
"DON'T KISS THE MAID"
A TORNADO OF LAUGHTER

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
FUN PROGRAMME
FUN PROGRAMME
For Two Days Only.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"A FEMALE IMPERSONATOR"
HAROLD LLOYD
AND
SNUB POLLARD
A Hearty Laugh from Start to Finish.

TO-DAY
AND DURING THIS WEEK.
We are offering you the Visulization of the story of the birth of SHRI, GANPATI. The most interesting story from the Puran picturized in brilliant style, possessing high religious and educational value.
SHRI GANESH JANMA.
PRODUCED BY THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM CO.
Vishnoo was born as Ganpati, to kill the power of DARKNESS, that was agonising the world, in the form of SINDURA SURA. The way in which he performed his mission has put GANPATI in the tanks of the first and foremost Hindu Gods.
A PICTURE THAT NO HINDOO SHOULD MISS.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THE WEEK.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.
TIME 5-15, 7, 8-45. 10-30.
ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"Markandey Avtar"
OR
"SHIVA MA IMA"
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

BALVANT SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road
Friday 1st Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] BHAVA BANDHAN [Acts 5
Saturday 2nd Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
HINDI
Acts] BAKTADHRUVA [1-3
Sunday 3rd Sept. 1922 at 8-30 A.M. (S.T.)
NEW Performance New
Sangit] RAJA SANYAS [Acts 1 & 2
BALVANT
Tickets can be had at the
MADHAVASHRAM, GIRGAUM.
K.P. PANDIT
Manager for Bombay Season.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombay
on
Saturday 2nd September at 1922 8-30 p. m. (S. T.,
and
Sunday 3rd September 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
The Powerful Life Story of
KALIDAS
INDIAN DRAMA
Produced by National Film Co.
Photography by. S. N. Pantanker
Story by M. G. Dave.
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
Always a Good Show.

ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY EDITION
Bombay Chronicle.
An excellent medium for Advertisements.
Popular among All Classes.
MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction To-day THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaime goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of dali, bags of toor, bags of chillies, bags of dry cocoanuts, empty wooden casks, cases of lacks, bales of C. P. goods, cases of bangles, bale of twist, cask of alum, case of luggage, case of ironware, wooden windows, bundle of iron bars, bundle of gunny bags, kegs of phynile, cases of empty bottle, cases of machinery, loose iron bars, cask of iron nails, bundles of coir ropes, case of iron tablets, bags of country drug, bundles of wooden handles, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, bundles of fresh dates, bags of mixed grain, etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 39 TONS SCANTLINGS AND POSTS.

This day Thursday the 31st instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marwadi Timber Trading Co. at its godown opposite the Sonapur at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of.

Seth Mahomed Hassum Haji Ismail Chhotani.

About 6 tons scantlings 291 pieces M.R.S. above 6 ft. 6 by 3.

About 3 tons scantlings 117 pieces M.R.S. above 6 ft. 6 by 4.

About 3 tons scantlings 318 pieces R. S. J. above 6 ft. 5 by 1½ to 6 by 2.

About 5 tons scantlings M.T.T. Co. 3 to 5 ft. 3 by 1½.

About 5 tons scantlings M.T.T. Co. 3 to 5 ft. 4 by 1½.

About 17 tons scantlings S.R. 1 to 2½ ft. 1½ by 1½ to 7 by 1½.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st Aug., 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-à-vis in good order.

One Daimler motor car 20-25 H. P. in good running order.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

Icare Brass goods.

1 D'Deon 2 cylinder car with Bosch magneto and Zenith Carborator.

1 Briscoe 4 cylinder car 25 H.P. in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SCREWS, HILL TIPS, CABINET GLASS PAPER, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for Peter Harrower and Co., (Suit No. 1014 of 1922 Peter Horrower and Co. vs. E. H. Jiwabhoy and Co.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd September next sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms at Apollo Street on account and risk of E. H. Jiwabhoy and Co., the following;—

3 cases Bright Iron Heel Tips; 3 cases Flexible cabinet glass paper; 10 cases Flat head Iron Screws and 10 cases counter sunk head Iron, wood, screws.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ranchordas Bhawan Transferee of the Mortgage herein and on account and risk of Chimanbai widow and Sole Surviving Administration of the property and credits of Madhu Khandu, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of August, 1920, between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the undermentioned property on TUESDAY, the 19th September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (now redeemed) together with stables and dwelling house standing thereon situate on West sides of Haines Road, Bombay and containing about 1,020 square yards registered under Collector's Old Survey No. 119, New No. B-1/13622 and New Survey No. 1-B/3498 and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4427 (1), 4427 (2), 4428 and 4429, Street Nos. 284A, 286 and 288 and bounded on the North and West by property belonging to Hindustan Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. on the South by a well belonging to the said Company and on the East by Haines Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Transferee at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND FITTINGS OF THE STAR CINEMA THEATRE AT GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 3870 of 1922, (Antona Pedro v. Pedro Do Rego Furtado) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on TUESDAY, the 5th proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the furniture and fittings lying in the Star Cinema Theatre at Grant Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 31st August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 56, Hummum Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1457 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Arthur Bunder Colaba near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Mohomedally Essabhoy Godown.

About 1457 Bales Cotton (Khandeshi, Berar, Bengal, C. P. &c.,) slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st August, 1922.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 8th September, 1922, at 2 p.m., of the following Army woollen and cotton Unserviceable Clothing.

A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets and great-coats razais, mosquito nets, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts, khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees, kurtah flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties, khaki coats, trousers, shirts, kitbags, etc.

Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers,
36, Main Street, POONA.

Bombay, 30th August, 1922

R4744

Your Shaving set is incomplete without

Tarantella

The best and Simplest Stropping and grinding Machine for Gillete and Valet Safety Razor blades.

It makes your razor blades last for three months or more.

Price Rs. 3/8 each

Wanted Sub-agents everywhere on Liberal Commission

D. Mohanlal & Co.

English Bazar, Jackeria Masjid

BOMBAY 3.

WONDERFUL WORK !!!

Works wonder in the earthly pleasure.

MARAD MITRA LAPE

will make you a man in one day.

1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5

MARAD MITRA YAKUTI

Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.

1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5

NADI VAIDYA NARBHERAM SHAMJI

Head Office—Thakordwad, opp. the Royal Stable.

Branch Office—KALBADEVI,

Post Box No. 2076, BOMBAY.

U SAVE ANYTHING LAST MONTH?

You are not alone if you didn't. Hundreds of others saved nothing last month, nor for many previous months. But the quicker you advance yourself from the SPENDERS to the SAVERS, the better it will be for your future.

You must save by system, if you expect to get ahead. The rapidity with which your rupees accumulate in this safe will astonish you.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 5/- and upwards.

For further particulars apply to:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Import	..

New York advanced on bullish private crop reports and on favourables.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Std. Americans Spot	13 70—Moderate inquiry.		
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			18 00
New York, 11 a.m.		Oct.	22 50
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		Jan.	22 47
		Mar.	22 50
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Oct.	22 11
		Jan.	24 07

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29th

Months.	To-day's price.
August	13 06+13
Oct.	12 75+13
January	12 51+14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	13 21+28
Sept.	13 00+25
Oct.	12 86+24
Nov.	12 73+25
Dec.	12 68+25
Jan.	12 62+25
Feb.	12 58+24
Mar.	12 55+24
April	12 50+24
May	12 46+24
June	12 39+24
July	12 33+24

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	17 26+40
Sept.	17 20+40
Oct.	17 36+40
Nov.	17 45+35
Dec.	17 50+35
Jan.	17 50+35
Feb.	17 65+35
Mar.	17 70+35
April	17 80+35
May	17 90+35

Manchester market firm less cloth inquiry.

Yarns—Fair request Irregular prices.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

A. G. Bengal	Fully Good	8 75
" "	Fine	9 15
" "	No. 1 Oomra Good	9 55
" "	" Fully Good	10 45
" "	" Fine	10 85
M. G. Broach	Good	11 25
" "	Fully Good	11 85
" "	Fine	11 75
M. G. Scinde	Good	12 15
" "	Fully Good	8 65
" "	Fine	9 05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		17,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " to Continent		5,000
Stocks at New York Oct.		22 60+32
" " " Dec.		22 70+32
" " " Jan.		23 57+35
" " " Mar.		22 62+35
Spot Cotton, at New York		22 85+30
" , at New Orleans		22 00+25
Stocks at New Orleans Oct.		22 24+36
" at New Orleans Jan.		22 18+33
Visible Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		..
Demand Bills		10 1 16
Silver Commercial U. S. mint		69 1/8
Do. Foreign		69 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 29th.

	Oct.	22 60+
	Dec.	22 70+
Stocks at New York	Jan.	23 57+
	Mar.	22 62+

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

	Oct.	12 66+24
	Jan.	12 62+5/8
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool	Mar.	12 55×2 3/4
	May.	12 46×2 3/4

London, Aug. 29th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 5/8 Steady.
Bar Gold	4 12/7 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 29th.

Rentes 3%	60
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	35 1/8
Tone :—Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3
3 p/c. since 15th ultimo.	
German Bank Rate	7 %

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 29th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45/3
Australian 61 lbs. Aug.Sept Sellers	50/3
Karachi barley.	
Tone :—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore real Bold Aug-Sept. value	£ 17
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaseerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept quoted nominal,	£ 16
Tone of Rapeseed :—Neglected.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	£ 19 1/4
Tone of Linseed :—Slow.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£ 8 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. quoted	£ 17 1/2
Linseed, Argentine Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 16 3/4
Tone :—Dull.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	63 9/16
Copper Braziers	83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	..

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/4—1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 87 1/4—1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 11/16—1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 1/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37—0
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2—0
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/2—0
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 117

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	67/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone :—Dull.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	16/18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	20/9
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/6
Tone :—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 30.

To-day Reuter reports 33 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on Bullish private crop reports. The sentiment is more bullish as there are continued reports of crop getting worse. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under to-day's date (time 12-30 a.m.)

"Our crop condition 56.7 per cent with improvement trade demand higher level probable."

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 491½ and soon went up to Rs. 493 owing to buying by Cutcha Marwari brokers, and gradually declined to Rs. 489 on scattered selling. The bazar steadied on this level fluctuating only up to Rs. 491½ and again declined to Rs. 489½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 491½. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 489. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 489 and closed at Rs. 486. Fine M G Oomra September opened easy at Rs. 476 and improved to Rs. 481 on Bull Clique's buying. At this level the Bulls liquidated some of their holdings and brought the price down to Rs. 469½. Here again some buying power came in force which raised the market to Rs. 478 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 479. The new position of Oomra, viz. December-January, remained dormant, opening at Rs. 440 declining to Rs. 437, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 439. Fully Good M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 360 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a quiet tone yesterday. Japan Shippers and Millwalas were out of the market.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 30th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		486
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		358
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		437
" "	Sept.		474

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 30th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		490
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		360
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		439
" "	Sept.		478

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 30th.

Description, Super Fine Good					
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	338	365	345	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	485	465	450	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	525	505	490	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	505	485	470	..	..
M. G. Broach	535	525	515	..	..
Southerns	535	535	515	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th August 1922

Cotton	1473 Bs
Wheat	11897 Quds.
Linseed	2399 "
Rape, etc.	231 "
Gingellyseed	276 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	442 "
Castorseed	872 "
Rice	2,069 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	3086 "
Mowraseed	195 "
Gram	2413 "
Juwar	786 "
Masur	23 "
Barley	578
Bajra	3099 "
Coal	2453 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 30th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/2
Bank Demand	1-3 1/2
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 23/32
Fcs Demand	369
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	300
Shanghai	27¼
Japan	165 1/2
Singapore	180 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 30th.—8 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58 0 0	
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	57 8 0	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	16 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	77 0 0	15 12 0
Teaseed, Gejar 75-25	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teaseed, Gejar 50-50	72 0 0	..
Teaseed Black	68 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	..
Mowraseed	7 7 0	7 11 0
Barley	42 0 0	..
Castorseed	36 0 0	11 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35 0 0	5 2 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 14 0
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	8 14 6
Linseed, May	13 13 0
Linseed, Sept.	13 7 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 27/1.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 27/1.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 27/2.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91/3.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 91/13.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement—Rs. 92/1.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 9/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 19/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet Market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D Frcs. 372.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D D Frcs. 392.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 382.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D Rs. 200.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D Rs. 271.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D Rs. 348.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-7.
London Gild Silver ready—d. 35-2.
London Silver forward—d. 35-2.
Tone of silver—Quiet Steady, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—$. 4.46-1/4.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 58.30.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 61.70.
Italian Exchange:—Lirs. 102.00.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 7000.
Prague Exchange:—Krons. 130.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1936, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due, 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

Market closed weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 113, Central 34, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2900, Alliance 320n, Apollo 92/8, Birla Mills 81/4, By-Cotton 11 03, By-Dyeing 1440, Bradbury 1000, Century 760, Central India 4890, Colaba Land 2335, Coorla 265, Crescent 475, Edw. Sassoon 455, Elphinston 132/8, Fazulbhoy 1240, Ind-Malwa 600, Jamshed Mfg. 420, Khatao 555, Kohinoor 2425, Luxmi-Cotton 5550, Meyer Sassoon 290, Morarji 6900, New Great 322/8, New City 650, Pabani 755, Pearls 967/8, Phoenix 840, Planet 220, Shapurji 323/12, Sholapur 16,000, Simplex 722/8, Standard 2450, Swan 1105 Swadeshi 4890, Tata Mill 1075, and Vishnu Cotton 2400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 490, B. Burma 495, B. Burma N. I. 137/8, Bt-Burma pet 7, B. Tramway 113/12, B. Flour 1600, Bundi cement 39/8, Ind-Cement 275, Katni Ord 235, Katni Defd 1130, New India 18/8, Shirrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord 55, Tata Iron Defd 195, Tata Iron Ord 55, Tata Iron N. Defd 195, Tata Oil 97/6, Tata Hydro 700, Bombay Steam 2.

THE TRADE MARK OF SERVICE !

25, Waudby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No: 2806.

Correspondence Summarised.

BOMBAY'S SLUMLAND.—"Angalias" says that the bye-lane leading past the "Karanjia Building" at Grant Road Terminus is in a most insanitary condition with accumulated refuse thrown out by the tenants of the building. The water-pipes running down the "Karanjia Building" being porous and choked eject water in considerable volume and force into the bye-lane and drench the passers-by. He asks, "What are the people to do if this state of affairs should continue in the premier city of India? Will the Municipality ever respond to poor people's appeals?"

NIGHT ARTS COLLEGE.—"Interested" writes that a Night Arts College is badly required in a city like Bombay to enable the poor students who have to live on their earnings to go in for higher education.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO AFGHANISTAN.—Mr. Kutbuddin Khan Rocky learns from Afghan papers that the Indians emigrants to Afghanistan were granted equal rights with the Afghans the day they entered Afghanistan and are well treated by the Government. The Hindus have also got full rights of citizenship.

POLITICAL PARTIES.—An humble worker thinks that the growth of political parties in India is becoming an impediment on the way of attaining Swarajya and therefore, he earnestly appeals to all political parties in the country to sink all their differences and work together for the salvation of the country.

"PATHAN TERRORISM".—Mr. W. B. Shaw thinks that much of the growing "Pathan terrorism" can be quelled, if the Government pass some law prohibiting the Pathans from carrying on their money lending business as is done by the Begum of Bhopal in her State.

CHRIST AND GANDHI.—Mr. S. M. Husain controverts Mr. F. J. Solanky's statement that in none of the founders of religions the principles of sacrifice and non-violence are so eminently brought out as in Christ and says that Sri Krishna and Muhammad the Prophet have also practised the same principles. To avoid all controversy it would be best to call Gandhi "God in man".

J. C. HOSPITAL SCANDAL.—"Admirer" says Mr. Pheroze Sethna must be thanked for exposing the J. J. Hospital scandal in the Corporation and trusts he will take up cudgels in the matter of Dr. Kapadia's case and Godrej safes in the Council of State, as the reply given in the Bombay Council re. the former was "evasive and ridiculous", and "childish" re. the latter.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

The fourteenth annual gathering of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, was held on the 26th instant, at the Zaverbai Hall, Vanita Vishram, Mr. Himatlal Ganeshji Anjaria presiding. About 500 members of the community, ladies and gentlemen, attended the function. The welcome address and the recitations over, the joint secretary read the annual report of the Association. The report, among other things, stated the workings of the Mandal under its old and new constitutions, the organisation of the general samelans during the year, the scheme of a bi-monthly magazine, a scheme for a fifteen years' report, the proposed publication of a booklet called "Suvarna Sangit Mala" and the report of the census of the community made last year. It also dealt with the educational activities of the Mandal, and the award of special prizes like the Zala-Graduate-Cup, the Zala Scholarship and the Sarabhai Prize. After the report was read, the vice-president explained the aims and objects of the Mandal, with a special reference to its past activities and urged upon the audience to realise their duty towards the Mandal. Other speakers next followed him and made brief observations on some of the communal questions. The Secretary then announced that eight gentlemen had shown their willingness to join the Mandal as life-members, and other donations worth Rs. 350 were also promised. Mr. Anjaria in his presidential address dwelt upon the urgency and necessity of a well-equipped Nagar Club and suggested that the Mandal should widen its scope of activities. He also urged the necessity for the spread of female education and requested the young men of the community to devote a part of their time in that direction.

Garlanding, music and light refreshments brought the function to a close.

The "Leader" publishes a long letter from Mr. Ranga Iyer apologizing to the local Moderates for his rude behaviour and acting contrary to Mahatma Gandhi's last advice, at the Mayo Hall meeting.

Mr. G. Muir, third Engineer of S. S. Clan "Monroe" which is now in Madras Harbour, was the victim of a drowning accident on Monday evening.

Opinions of the Day.

Revision of Programme.

"Swarajya":—The only change of programme that the country requires in its present fight against the Bureaucracy is in the form of a more intensive campaign on the Bardoli lines with the definite and avowed purpose of Civil Disobedience. We are convinced that the country is prepared for a determined engagement with Government. We are also of opinion that unless we decide to act with firmness and with imagination the faith of the people would go down. What is necessary is action and action of a determined character which would finally expose the real nature of the Government and declare to the world the repudiation of our allegiance to it. The All-India Congress Committee that meets next month will have to decide whether we are going to press our campaign to a decisive conclusion, or we are to scrap the Non-co-operation programme entirely to go back to 'constitutional' agitation of the old and discarded type. The second alternative no sincere and honest Non-co-operator can imagine. If our movement fails, which we are certain it would not let it fail after having had a full trial. Let us not withdraw and runaway like faint hearts in the middle of our campaign. So, let all those who press for revision remember that the fundamental principles of Non-co-operation and its programme should not be altered in the act of revising. Let revision be an advance and not a retreat. A revision which takes us nearer the day of decisive struggle with the Government no Non-co-operator can object to. That is what the All-India Congress Committee will have to decide.

"Doing His Bit."

"The Servant":—That fellow-internee with Mrs. Besant, Mr. B. P. Wadia, is doing his bit for his country in the United States of America. Since the Indian National Congress at its Delhi session made a gesture of independence of the leading strings of the leader of the Theosophical Society, nothing in this country has gone straight. Mrs. Besant as the guide of this small but powerful body has felt impelled to expose the fatuities of the Indian National Congress and of Mahatma Gandhi. And the Theosophical societies all the world over have as in duty bound echoed the presidential cry of "help, murder." Mr. Wadia after dallying with Labour politics at Madras has transferred his activities to America where he has been distributing words of wisdom and truth, in profusion, a sample of which is the following spoken at a meeting of the United Lodge of Theosophists at Los Angelos in California: "The Muhammadan dream is to rule India, forcing their religion upon the people; if it cannot be done peacefully, they will resort to the sword." We do not wonder at what this Parsi gentleman is doing; our wonder is that he has not gone one better than the friend, philosopher and guide of his spiritual and mundane life. Disciples beating the Guru hollow is the true test of their relationship.

"Do As Ye ....."

In the course of a letter addressed to Viscount Peel, Secretary of State for India, the Secretary of the Central Provinces and Berar Association of European Government Servants observes:—

"Without in any way desiring to minimise the progress that India has made, politically, socially and economically, during the last two centuries, my Association desires to impress upon your Lordship that she has still not attained that degree of unity which is essential to the conduct of her affairs as a nation, and that it is very doubtful whether she can attain it in twenty years.'

"Without in any way desiring to minimise the progress that India has made politically, socially and economically during the last two centuries," may we point out to the wise Secretary of the above mentioned great Association that Indians think, rightly or wrongly, that two centuries are a long period even in a Nation's history. Moreover the history of the Motherland of the members of the aforesaid Association shows that the island itself would not have survived the Civil and Religious Wars it experienced with unity writ large on them nor would have made the progress that it has if, say from Honolulu a chosen band of trained administrators were imported to put the Britons under a course of training for unity and Self-Government.

The Venice Conference.

"Service:"—So one more effort will be made to settle the Turkish problem and a conference is shortly to meet at Venice. While the attitude of England seems to be as hostile as ever, the acute differences between her and France afford a ray of hope. France may, at least for a diplomatic success, side strongly with Turkey and the report of General Townshend that the Angora army is in quite an excellent condition may also incline Greece to accept a just solution of all the outstanding disputes. Any way European politicians are so determined to be quarrelsome that one will not be justified in hoping for good results from any conference.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

MORE INDIANISATION NECESSARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is one of the oldest Swadeshi Life Assurance Companies; and its business is all the time on the increase. Swadeshi companies are doubly welcome, when they are serving the public and its shareholders, and are trebly welcome, when they are managed wholly by Indians. It is from that standpoint, that the following queries are put to the Directors, with a view to improve the management, to Indianise the personnel, and to bring the Company on a par with the best managed company in the West. Is it a fact

(1) That a European in charge of the branch and agency department at the Head Office has very little experience to speak of?

(2) That he was manager in charge of the Hongkong or Singapore Branch, and could not show good results?

(3) That he was recalled by the Head Office on that account?

(4) And that he has been installed in charge of all the branches and agencies of the Company? Can the Directors assert, that he is the right man in the right place?

(5) Is not a more capable, more experienced, more successful officer available to hold that high office in the person of Mr. Vaidya? Why cannot his services be availed of at the Head Office? Will it not conduce to greater expansion of branches and agencies throughout India?

(6) Is it a fact, that a European, who had left the Company years ago, has been re-admitted in contravention of the Company's rules?

(7) Is it true, that whilst the salaries of the European staff have been doubled within four months, the Indian staff has received a few crumbs?

(8) Does not the Indian staff do all the grinding? Is it not entitled to better pay?

(9) How many apprentices have been taken up by the Company with a view to equip them with adequate knowledge for holding responsible posts in due course? What has been the programme of Indianising the higher posts? Will the Swadesh Directors of this Swadeshi concern answer these questions?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE "STEEL FRAME."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Prime Minister of England has perhaps for the first time given utterance to all that was hiding in his big head, perhaps in this we might trace the hand of Gandhi, the "Anarchist". The gospel of Gandhi seems to have travelled thousands of miles and has had such an effect on even the Prime Minister of England as to make him, perhaps for the first time, to speak a political truth. India by experience knows the worth of Mr. L. G.'s utterances but since the notorious I. C. S. debate we can put our faith in his words. All his former utterances were "scraps of paper" but his latest seems to be the utterance of a truthful man. Indians have done well to thank him for him truthfulness.

The Viceroy and others have made much of Mr. L. G's nods. These nods may be significant to the apologists of the Premier but to India what is more significant is the shaking of the mailed fist, by the Premier, who seeing disunion within Indian ranks has dared to talk of his "Steel Frame."

Macaulay has said that of all the yokes, the heaviest is that of the stranger. The "Steel Frame" of Mr. L. G. verily rests on the neck of the Indians as a yoke made of first class British steel. Bright, the great English statesman, said "I must say that it is my belief that if a country be found possessing a most futile soil and capable of bearing every variety of production, and that notwithstanding, the people are in a state of extreme destitution and suffering, the chances are that there is some fundamental error in the Government of that country." Dadabhai Naoroji of revered memory points out the "fundamental error." "It is the Englishmen that go out to India that are in a sense the cause of these miseries. They go to India to benefit themselves." Let us examine the testimony of one of the ablest Indian administrators, Romesh Chander Dutt. He says, "the extension of British power and influence did not ameliorate the economic condition of the people but left behind it a dark trail of misery, insurrection and famines." Again he says: "India with her vast resources, her fertile soil, and her industrious population is now the poorest country on earth after a century and a half of British Rule." These are the opinions of respectable Indians and Englishmen about "the most highly praised and highly paid service in the world." In spite of these adverse opinions about his "Steel Frame" Mr. L. G. like a true "democrat" that he is, tells the Indians that this "Frame" shall remain intact. Is it then not the duty of all India to stand up like one man?—Yours, etc.,

BOMANJI RUSTAMJI MUNSHI.

"SYED AHMED JAMADAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an obituary notice of Jamadar Sayed Ahmad, appearing in the Sunday edition of your paper dated the 20th August 1922, a question is raised as to 'how much of the military glory earned by the Peshwas goes to the credit of Muslim *generals* (Italics mine), generally foreigners, employed by them and how much can be legitimately claimed by the Maratha soldiers.' The suggestion underlying this question will, I am sure be strongly resented by the Marathas. Can the writer name any Mahomedan, who led an army under the Marathas and who can properly be called a 'general'? Mahomedans, most of them mercenaries, were no doubt employed in the Maratha army, but they practically never played any conspicuous part in the Maratha campaigns. I have no quarrel with any one who chronicles their little exploits, but over-exaggeration out of all bounds and incidental depreciation of Maratha valour, as in the sentence quoted, will not be tolerated any Maratha and must be objected to by any Mahomedan who has the slightest regard for truth.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. ABHAYANKAR.

Bombay No. 7.
Aug. 25.

"SOME QUESTIONS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your "interested" correspondent instead of logically discussing Mr. Bharucha's questions on their merits in his letter appearing in your issue of the 17th inst. appears to have quite forgotten the fact that anything and everything that is human is incomplete, and every human being, he be a ruler or ruled is apt to err.

Manu, Akbar, Tudarmal and Jehangir were human beings and cannot possibly be an exception to this general rule. However, there is a limit to human incompleteness and human errors and those who remain well within the limit are preferred to those who pass it and the I. C. S. class has passed the limit hence the preference is given to Manu and Akbar, etc.

By "can the I.C.S., give us better laws than Manu" it does not necessarily follo that Manu's Code is superior to an item to the present one. And yet, notwithstanding its few defects, the laws laid down by Manu are by far the superior to the present ones on the whole. At present we are witnessing something more than the law he has singled out from Manu's Code. It was a law then hence open to discussion by the public and consequently to alteration. Is there not one law in India for Indians and another for the Englishmen?

Re-the assessment system of Tudar Mal it is true that nearly 1/3 of the crop had to be given to the Government; but your correspondent fails to enumerate how many extra taxes were levied? To how much amounted the Public Debt? Were there any such taxes in existence as the present Income tax, House tax, Surplus tax and other taxes. In short he does not care to say whether in all one had to pay more to Government or less than one pays under the benign British rule.

If killing the armed soldiers in a fair battle is a "massacre of country people". I should very much like to know what would Mr. "Interested" call the Punjab incidents.

He gives such importance to an act of Jehangir but if he takes the trouble of seeing that diary a bit more carefully he would find numerous instances in which the Moghals administered justice impartially. This very Moghal Emperor had once imprisoned his own most beloved wife, Noor Jehan, just like an ordinary murderer and was quite ready to execute her as well because she had shot a man dead who was looking at her in a provoking and insulting manner from below while she was standing at a window of her palace.

I would add a few more facts:—

Prices of foodstuffs—Take wheat and ghee only.

(1) The average rate of wheat in those days was about 20 seers (Wazan-i-Shahi).—Now it is never more than 7 seers a rupee.

(2) Ghee was sold at about 8 seers for a rupee.—Nowadays it is sold even less than as many chataks for a rupee.

Under the Moghul Empire As. 5 were sufficient to an ordinary man for his food for one month—under the British rule you fourfold the number and make it rupees, even then you will not find it sufficient.

The Moghal Emperors used to bestow Jagirs worth thousands and lakhs of rupees in recognition of faithful and good services—Now what do we get in return for our lives and our money and all the other services during the war? Well, about the greatest reward we have been granted, I would request your correspondent to refer to Mr. George's recent speech in the House of Commons.

In conclusion, I would like to point out to Mr. "Interested" that whatever the barbarism and mistakes of Manu and Tudar Mal, welfare and prosperity of their fellow creatures was uppermost in their minds, and whatever the cruelties and injustice of the Moghal Emperors, to administer justice to their best was their first and foremost thought.—Yours, etc.,

KHALILUR RAHMAN FARUQUI.

Bijnore, Aug. 19.

POONA RACES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was pleased to see in your issue dated Monday, 28th August, that your sporting correspondent in his account of the Poona Sixth Extra Meeting has displayed that character for independence and plain-speaking that has been the attribute of "The Chronicle" all through.

I am sure nine-tenths of your readers will approve of your correspondent's criticism and also of his description of the racing and all the surrounding incidents. But what a twaddle do we find in the columns of your morning contemporary of the same date and in connection with the same meeting.

First of all this correspondent styles the weather as "ideal" when it was really execrable. The description of the racing is not accurate and it would occupy too much space to criticise this large part of his report. He omits to mention that there were three falls in the Steeplechase, the rider of "Repartee" fell off when near the stand. But the gem of his report is in the following extract, where under the 2nd Division of the Parvati Plate which was actually run last on the card, he describes the 1st Division of the Magdala Plate in its place and then adds at the finish that the winner "Floreal" won "Hard held" when it came to actual racing.

The readers of this report who are not in Poona must be pretty well confused by the reading of the races under wrong heads. "Floreal" did not win the 2nd Division of the Parvati Plate, but was the winner of the Magdala Plate, Division I. The 2nd Division of the Parvati Plate was won by "Footpedal."—Yours, etc.,

A RACE-GOER.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 30th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 30th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 30th Aug. 1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.01	62.70	72.62	35.17
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	..	..	75.21	40.64
Esplanade (Gok. To). Hospital)	..	..	68.47	39.65
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	73.62	39.91
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 29th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 12 a.m., 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.711
Temperature of Air — Degrees		79.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75.8
Dew Point		74.6
Relative humidity of Air		0.861
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8.2
Maximum temperature of Air		84.6
Minimum do do		76 8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSE, WSW, WNW, WSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles	194
Fall of Rain	inches	0.00
Total fall during month		5.08
Do. do. year		62.69
Highest fall of rain on 24 hrs. at 8 a.m. of 30th Aug.		0.01

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	2	m 9 7	26 1	2	m 2 10	18 1
		9 0a	24 8		8 18a	19 7
S.	3	m 9 55	26 7	3	m 3 6	17 11
		9 53a	25 3		4 3a	18 11
M.	4	m 10 34	27 0	4	m 3 54	17 8
		10 36a	25 10		4 35a	18 4
Tu.	5	m 11 8	27 3	5	m 4 34	17 5
		11 14a	26 4		5 6a	17 9
W.	6	m 5 14	26 0	6	m 11 24	20 3
		5 25	25 9		11 47a	17 10
Th.	7	m 6 34	25 7	7	1 0a	20 6
		6 20a	24 3			
F.	1	m 0 36	29 1	1	m 6 36	14 7
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th August 1922, giving data for the preeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been no rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi and Ambala and clear elsewhere. Humidity as in defect at Lahore and Hissar. Temperature was higher than usual at most stations in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad, Jhansi and Mainpuri report 0.47in. 0.54in. and 0.69in of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.47 in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded there and at Karachi, clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner and below it at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports a light fall of 0-10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has increased and has been nearly general. Chanda reports a heavy fall of 2.47in. while Jubbulpore had 1.33in., Saugor 0.30in., Hoshangabad 1.11in., Amraoti 0.41in., Nagpur 0.50in. and Raipur 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Chanda humidity is in excess. Dau tmperature was below normal at Jubbulpore, Raipur and Nagpur but was above it at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.79in., 0.39in. and 1.11in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature was lower than usual except at Bombay where it was normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports a light fall of 0.14in. of rain and Nizamabad had 0.10in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Hyderabad day temperature was below normal.

General Remarks. There has been an increase of rain in the Central Provinces while a decrease has occurred in east Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. It has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, on the north Coromandel coast and in the Central Provinces and local in the United Provinces while a few falls have occurred n the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, south Gujarat and east Rajputana. Falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.11in. at Karwar, 2.47in. at Chanda, 1.11in. at Hoshangabad and 1.33in. at Jubbulpore. Day temperature was below normal on the south Konkan, north Malabar and the north Coromandel coast and in the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad and the north-east Central Provinces and was above it in the north and east Punjab.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Central India West, east Rajputana and the south-east Punjab. A decrease is probable in the south and east of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 229th August. 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened appreciably in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast and local in upper Burma, Central India east, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Gujarat and south-east Madras. Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Moulmein three inches; Tavoy one and a half; Akyab two; Bhamo one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Gauhati four; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one; Calcutta, and Bogra two; Saugor-Island six; False-Point one and a half; Sambalpur one; Daltonganj two; Naya-Dumka one and a half; Gorakpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow two; Dehra-Dun one; Seoni one and a half; Pendra one; Nizamabad two; Hanamkonda one and a half; Mangalore one; Masulipatam two; Vizagapatam four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 30th	96.3	84.4	48	..	0	0.01
Jask	91.4	80.3	77	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	85.0	79.0	81	..	0	..
Do.	87.0	78.8	82	..	0	—0.11
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.1	82.7	65	..	0.82	—0.17
Rawalpindi	95.1	78.3	75	..	3 21	—3.07
Lahore	103.8	84.0	52	..	0.78	—4.17
Hissar	104.8	83.9	46	..	7.45	—0.44
Ambala	96.3	77.4	81	..	23.98	1.65
Delhi	95.6	77.4	83	..	14.22	+5.22
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	95.8	79.4	79	..	19.00	—3.69
Mainpuri	92.6	78.1	95	0.09	29.49	—0.12
Jhanso	91.6	75.1	88	0.54	27.81	+11.0
Cawnpore	88.4	79.7	87	..	36.19	+1.31
Allahabad	88.8	79.0	90	0.47	31.76	+11.83
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	97.9	80.6	69	..	0	+4.04
Karachi	85.8	78.0	86	..	1.61	—2.09
Ajmer	89.6	77.0	72	..	9.42	—3.60
Jaipur	95.5	74.2	47	0.47	14.21	—5.73
Kotah	91.6	79.2	80	..	19.00	—3.39
Mount Abu	73.2	64.6	89	0.02	30.96	—9.54
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						—15.53
Bhuj	90.7	74.7	85	..	5.35	—6.22
Dwarka	87.6	79.2	81	..	5.21	—7.10
Veraval	89 9	77.2	86	0.03	9.46	—9.89
Rajkot	88.3	75.1	84	..	24.04	—11.88
Bhavnagar Para	88 9	74.6	79	..	11.04	—5.51
Surat	87.2	75.3	90	0.10	30 75	—3.19
Ahmedabad	91.8	76.9	81	..	24.09	—0.34
Deesa	91.5	76.6	73	..	18.07	—0.67
Neemuch	85.7	71.9	80	..	24.55	+9.77
Indore	87.6	71.2	84	..	19.59	
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.8	73.3	9	1.33	39.78	—3.13
Saugor	80.8	70.6	98	0 30	40.51	—1.72
Hoshangabad	85.1	78.2	96	1.11	9 94	+3.06
Khandwa	88.4	74.0	84	..	24.04	—7.87
Akola	90.2	75.0	83	0 03	20.42	—11.38
Amroto'	86.6	74.0	92	0.41	24.61	+2.59
Nagpur	83.0	70.8	88	0.50	33.15	—1.01
Chanda	86.1	73.0	97	2 47	39.68	—0.85
Raipur	81.2	72.1	88	0.12	93.70	—3 64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.6	77.2	82	0.01	39.81	+3.64
Ratnagiri	79.2	73.7	87	0 79	18.53	+5.73
Marmugao	78.0	74.3	91	0.39	91.12	+7.06
Karwar	77.3	73 6	93	1.11	8.33	+3.97
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.1	75.3	66	..	7.76	—5.65
Ahmednagar	88.5	71.7	69	..	12.59	—4.50
Poona	84.8	68.5	83	0.03	11.85	—3.6
Sholapur	88 9	73.7	68	..	4.70	—3.47
Bijapur	85.7	70.4	78	..	34.31	—2.46
Belgaum	76.5	66.9	96	0.14	16.09	—3.80
Aurangabad	88.5	70 6	81	0.02	16.10	—0 45
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.9	73 0	81	0.10	10.05	—0.8
Hyderabad	77.0	71.7	85	..	10802	—10.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	78.4	73.5	95	0 45	0	—6.60
Calicat	79.0	73.9	89	0.10	93.04	+10.70
Cochin	82.1	73.9	86	0.18	71.37	+11.90
Colombo	85.9	75.4	94	0.01	18.81	+0.86
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						—2.48
Masulipatam	82.1	76.2	86	0.15	18.27	—4 24
Bellary	87.1	74.2	67	..	1.30	—4.71
Cuddapah	94.4	74.2	78	0.06	9.01	—3.47
Madras	88.2	76.4	86	0.62	9.25	—1.15
Bangalore	79.6	65.6	89	..	8.27	—3.96
Coimbatore	87.7	70.2	81	..	3.76	—0.51
Trichinopoly	95.5	76.1	69	0.01	4.44	—2.03
Negapatam	94 0	75.8	79	0.07	6.55	+0.04

G. S. B. MITRA MANDAL,

STUDENTS CONGRATULATED.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, Bombay, a gathering of the community was held at Hira Baug on Saturday last, at which young men and ladies who had won distinctions in the various examinations of the Bombay University held this year, were congratulated. Mr. D. G. Dalvi presided.

At the outset, Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar, Hon. Secretary of the Mandal, read out a short account of the distinctions won by the different members of the community in Bombay and in England in the year to justify the convention of that gathering. The list included 1 B.A. First Class First, 2 B.A. First Classes, 1 B.A. Second Class, 1 M.B.B.S. First Class, 1 Inter M.B.B.S. First Class, 2 Inter Arts First Classes, 1 Preliminary Scientific Second Class—a lady student, and 1 topping the School Leaving Certificate Examination in the Presidency, carrying Fellowships, different Scholarships, Medals, etc. There were about 20 other lady students mentioned in the list who had passed different University examinations this year. A reference to the success of three gentlemen of the community at the I. C. S. was also made.

Among the speakers at the gathering were Prof. P. V. Kulkarni, Mr. R. R. Nabar, Prof. V. N. Naik, and Mr. A. Shriniwas Pai, all of whom congratulated the successful students and wished them even more brilliant careers and happiness in life. Mr. D. G. Dalvi, who presided, rejoiced to find that young men and women whom they had met to honour that day had maintained the traditions of the community. They were now passing through hard times, but if the difficulties for higher education were greater now, so were the facilities provided for acquiring it. They had more colleges better equipped, better distributed over the province, more funds and scholarships than before. He thought, therefore, the prospect before them was not so gloomy as Prof. Kulkarni pictured it. It was true that they had not yet adequate facilities for the teaching of higher courses of science in this country, and the need for sending their young men to foreign countries was being felt more acutely than before. In this connection he appealed to the community at large for providing a Special Fund for advanced education in foreign countries. They had fortunately several funds in the community which were providing the requisite aid for liberal culture. But he regretted to find no provision for advanced studies in foreign countries. To the young ladies, he would say that the education they had received should inspire them to come forward and share in the work of uplifting their less fortunate sisters by starting more schools, magazines, etc., for the time was coming when the cause of women's education would be taken in hand more and more by the women themselves.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the speakers and the distribution of flowers brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the services of Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police, Malabar, are to be utilized for writing a history of the rebellion in Malabar.

A Bangalore message of August 29th states:—At a special meeting of the Station Municipal Council, Mr. T. Austin presiding, two important resolutions were adopted today, one exempting soldiers below the rank of commissioned officers from the bicycle tax and the other making all racing horses taxable. In winding up the discussion on the latter proposition Mr. Austin remarked that the revenue accruing thereby would go towards the maintenance of the station veterinary hospital which was at present not self-supporting.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30.

S S British Holly, Keeley, Abadan.
S S Sultania, Henry, Jeddah.
S S Dara, Leck, Jeddah.
S S Nizam, Park, Calcutta.
S S Garada, Poole, Rangoon.
S S Mulbera, Steadman, Karachi.

Aug. 30.

S S Garbeta, Hughes, Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Firoozi, Beattie, Jeddah.
S S Hindoo, Raywell, Hull.
S S Aungban, Taylor, Marmagoa.
S S Baron Blantyre, Gove, Durban.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Varsova, Jones, Busreh.
S S Capri, Drago, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool.
Steamer Nawab for Tuticorin.

S S British Holy:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Holly, 3191 tons, Captain H P. Keeley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.

S S Sultania:—The P G S N Co's steamer Sultania, 2758 tons, Captain R M Henry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Nizam, 3334 tons, Captain G Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada, 3218 tons, Captain O S Poole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Mulbera:—The B I S N Co's steamer Mulbera, 5520 tons, Captain W R Steadman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara, 3082 tons, Captain J E Leck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garbeta, 3204 tons, Captain J H Hughes, sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo (for order), with ballast.

S S Firoozi:—The T M Co's steamer Firoozi, 3029 tons, Captain J Beattie will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3167 tons, Captain E Raywell, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The S W Co's steamer Aungban, 3006 tons, Captain T Taylor, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain G S Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baron Blantyre:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Baron Blantyre, 3188 tons, Captain J L Gove, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with ballast.

S S Capri:—The M Italiana Co's steamer Capri, 2982 tons, Captain G Drago, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and 60 passengers.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 30.

S S Plassey for London:—5 bales goat skins tanned, K Esmail; 13 bales woollen carpet, Bontor and Co; 9 bales lamb skin raw, Thos. Cook and Son; 400 cwts cassein flour, P Sawlaram; 160 cwts cassein flour, C Jivanlal and Co; 2 cases mango pulp, Sri Krishna Stores Co Ltd; 127 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 35 bales hemp, G Munjee; 3 cases tea trays, Thos. Cook and Son; 2000 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 5 bales sheep skin tanned, 8 bales goat skin tanned, M Ladhabhoy; 8 bales lamb skin tanned, E Agheyoffer; 17 bales woollen carpet, Grindlay and Co.

S S Plassey for Amsterdam for Antwerp:—12 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia; 2 bales Ind woollen carpets, M Santadass.

S S Plassey for Antwerp:—1000 cwts myrabollams, B Damjee and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 1 case wood frames, Sir D M Petit; 220 bales Ind cotton raw, Vardhaman Bros; 1355 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co (Ind) Ltd; 85 cwts crushed bones, Croft Mody and Co.

S S Plassey for New York:—95 cwts Ind dry chillies, S Yoodhan and Sons.

S S Mulbera for Hull:—1925 cwts myrabollams crushed, C Jivanlal and Co; 5021 cwts myrabollams crushed, P Mathooradas and Co; 2000 cwts castor seed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 30 bales hemp, G Mandjee.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 3000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co Ltd; 12496 cwts Ind kurdi seed, Kalli Bros.

S S Treloke for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, M Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Treloke for Antwerp:—55 bales clean cotton fly, S Gordhan and Sons.

S S Merkara for Hamburg:—1000 cwts ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Den of Airlie for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 1000 cwts castor seed, K M Nathoo.

S S Rotenfels for Antwerp:—66 bales cotton fly, The Japan Tdg and Mfg Co Ltd.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam:—1 case knitted cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Royal Prince for Hamburg:—2000 cwts rapeseed, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—37½ cwts ivory, H Lalji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 30.

S S Bandra from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—4 bundles specie, 1 bundle currency notes, 22 bundles reeds, 116 bundles attaree, 11 bags almond kernels, 6 cases C P goods, 7 bales carpets, 20 bags 15 cases gum tragacanth, 2 bundles kerans, 9 tins pearls, 1 bag almonds, 3754 bags dry dates, 45 bags La zeera, 84 bundles 56 jottas cotton, 685 matbags 46 boxes wet dates, 545 bags sardins, 25 crates pomegranates, 25 bundles dry fish, 5 bundles prawns, 278 bundles mats, 380 cases tin plates, 8 cases playing cards, 37 bales kandar wool, 128 bags soft sugar.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns ordinary Kerosine Oil
Light & Handy Pattern . . .
Low Consumption Simple, Reliable
Price . . .
on application.

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Prince's Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-Committee lecture on the "Laws for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Speaker:—Mrs. Rich.

Inter-Collegiate Elocution Competition, 5 p.m., Student Branch, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road.

The S. S. Malwa with mails of the 17th instant expected to arrive at 5 p.m.

Special Meeting of the Municipal Corporation in connection with the Rent Acts, 4-10 p.m. (S. T.).

Dr. Annie Besant's Lecture on "How to win Home Rule" Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, September 1.

Grand Carnival and Fancy Dress Ball in aid of the Red Cross Week, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 2.

The S. S. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: First Meeting, Second Day.

Dr. P. S. G. Dubash's Lecture on the "Relations of Ancient Zoroastrians and Jews", Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

SUNDAY, September 3.

Celebration of the Jayanti of the "G. O. M. of India", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

Public meeting to celebrate Dadabhai Naoroji anniversary, Shamsul-Ulema Dr. J. Mody presiding, Empress Theatre, 10-30 a.m.

TILAK BUST.

Prof. P. M. Limaye writes from Sangli to say that no arrangements have so far been made for the unveiling ceremony of the Tilak Bust at the Willingdon College, Sangli.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Velaji Lakhamsi, Yeshawant Mahadeo Juvale, C. R. Ferawani, Daulat Babaji More, Shankar Ganashet Khechare are declared duly elected to be representatives of the F Ward District Congress Committee on the Provincial Congress Committee, as the result of the last by-election.

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

During the month of July, 1922, 1,387 patients were treated in this charitable dispensary, of which 1,194 were males and 193 were females, and their daily average was 100—120.

ARTICLED CLERKS' EXAMINATION.

An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday the 20th, Thursday the 21st, Friday the 22nd and Saturday the 23rd days of September, 1922.

BOMBAY HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 3rd of September, 1922 (Sunday), being the day of Wafaat of Imame Husein (Radi), all the victorias owned by the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay will not ply for hire on that day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. Gamaria via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 p.m. on Friday, the 1st proximo, instead of on the 29th instant as previously notified.

Mails for the Straits Settlements per s. s. Teesta via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, together with correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per s. s. Karoa will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 6th proximo.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m.

INTER COLLEGIATE ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Inter Collegiate Elocution Competition organised by the Student Y.M.C.A. will take place to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. at the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road.

A LADIES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat will deliver a lecture in Marathi to ladies to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when all ladies are requested to attend.

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye will deliver a lecture on "Educational Demands of the Day" at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Thursday), when Mr. H. K. Kirpalani will preside. The meeting will be held in the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association. All the cordially invited to attend.

GANAPATI UTSAV CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the "Dharmadikya Sanrakshak Sanstha", Prof. Puntambekar, Principal National College, will deliver a lecture at Jaganath's Chawl, Fanaswadi, before the Ganapati to-day (Thursday), at 9-30 p.m.

BY WALKESHWAR RESIDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Pandurang Ramchandra Rane will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Temperance" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m., on the occasion of Shri Ganpati Utsav, at Mr. Babu Bhoju Mistry's (Seth Vallabhdas Jamnadas' Bungalow), Banganga, Walkeshwar, when Mr. Vishnu Ganpat Karanjker will preside.

BY JITEKAR WADI UTSAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Jitekar Wadi Utsav Mandal, Dr. Daltopant Patwardhan will perform "Hari Kirtan" to-day (Thursday) at 7 to 8-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Daltopant Patwardhan will also perform "Hari Kirtan" on the same day at Keshav Naik's Chawl, at 9-30 p.m.

BY BRAHMIN SABHA.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor, "Lokmanya", will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, and at 9 p.m. there will be a Pravachan by Mr. L. R. Pangarkar, of Poona.

BY KALBADEVI RESIDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Shri Ganesh Utsav Mandal, a public lecture will be delivered at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. B. F. Bharucha will deliver a lecture on the subject "Present Politics."

RASTRIYA VIDYALAYA MELA.

The following is the programme of the events of the Mela:—

Thursday (31st Aug.)—Kandewadi, Young Men's Educational Society at 9-15 p.m., and Jivanji Maharajha Chawl at 10-30 p.m.

Friday (1st Sept.)—Old University Settlement at 6-30 p.m., Shantaram's Chawl at 9-15 p.m., and Keshao Naik's Chawl at 10-30 p.m.

Saturday (2nd Sept.)—Girgaum, Gaiwadi, Panjrapole at 9 p.m. and Ambewadi at 10-30 p.m.

Sunday (3rd Sept.)—Brahaman Sabha Hall, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Buildings, at 3 p.m.

TAJ STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

REPLY TO SECRETARY'S STATEMENTS.

The following statement on behalf of the Waiters, Dish-boys, Hamals and others now on strike has been forwarded to us for publication:—

"Sir,—In your issue of the 28th you have published an interview with Mr. Gandhy, the Secretary of the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd. Kindly permit us to controvert the statements made by him. At the outset we wish to state that this strike was forced upon us by the management. This strike is not for an increase in wages, or for gaining any extra benefit for us, or for the sake of Rs. 10,000 bonus promised to us a few months before the Armistice and never distributed. This strike which we have been forced into is simply to force the management to adhere (1) to their pledge given us in November, 1916, not to charge breakages and shortages except those which a servant is personally guilty of; (2) to the arrangement agreed to in May last, i.e., the shift system during the present slack season; and (3) in view of the last arrangement and owing to high cost of living not to reduce our pay.

"The arrangement of last May was this: We knew that latterly the Company was carrying on business at a loss owing to the slack season. We were thus told that a certain number of the servants would be sent away. We with the object of safeguarding the interests of the Company which was giving us our daily bread and at the same time to befriend our own men who would be thrown out of employment, agreed to divide ourselves into batches and all the batches were to go on off-duty without pay for fifteen days in a month. This was agreed to by the management. We thus protected the Company. We bore their loss and at the same time by dividing that loss proportionately among us we saved our fellow-workers from being sent adrift during these bad days. We had thus 3 shifts in the Taj and 2 in the Green's. We now practically get half month's pay. By this arrangement we do not get rations for off days. To understand well this loss to us one has to remember that our pay is so low because we get food from the Company.

"Not satisfied with this arrangement by which the Company saved a part of the loss, they suddenly thought of reducing our pay and this decision was sprung as a surprise on us on Friday morning. The strike began on Friday evening.

"We shall now state our view of the breakages. We agreed in November, 1916, that if any individual was guilty of breaking or shortage of any article, he should make good the loss. We have scrupulously observed our part of the agreement. Now the Company, because of its very inherent risk of the business of being an hotel and a restaurant, has to suffer breakages and shortages. The customers break them negligently. Some articles break owing to their being brittle or any defect in the make. There are shortages of articles. Private servants of the customers specially during a party sometimes steal articles. All this shortage and breakages the Company have necessarily to bear. This the Company wishes to pass on to us.

How does the P. and O. Company arrange to safeguard its breakages and shortages? We will take one boat with 500 passengers. Each passenger has to pay £1 for breakages and shortages, when he secures his passage Home or back. The Company further makes an allownce of 5 shillings for every servant. The Head-waiter is given charge of crockeries, etc. He has to give an account of it to the Company at the end of the voyage. The damage sustained by the Company is made up, if the breakages and shortages come up to £500, then 5 shillings allowance is paid to each servant. If it is less the Company makes a profit. If it is more than £500, the difference is deducted from the allowance and the balance is paid to the waiters. On no account the breakages and shortages are borne by the Company's servants! The 5 shillings allowance is given to induce the waiters and others to lessen the shortages and breakages, so that the Company might make a profit from £1 deposited by every passenger.

Mr. Gandhy says "nearly every hotel in Bombay charges its staff for breakages and shortages and quotes a letter he has received from Hotel Majestic. Only the contents of that letter are not made public! We too shall give you a letter we have received from the Hotel Majestic with the contents and all, for we have no skeletons to conceal:

"The Butler in charge of all crockery breakage charged for wilful damage. No schedule breakage charge and shortage is not charged." (Sd) J. A. Boccarro, Head Butler, 27-8-22. That means Hotel Majestic does not charge its servants shortages; and breakages are not charged except for wilful damage by any individual servant. That is exactly what the management and we agreed to in November 1916! The affairs in Calcutta are beside the point, nor does Mr. Gandhy quote a single hotel there doing what he tries to do here. We are not concerned with Calcutta but Bombay.

"Mr. Gandhy says 'At first the company wanted to charge the staff proportionately for breakages and it was suggested that half the cost of the breakages should be borne by the whole staff. To this suggestion the staff did not agree and said that they should not be charged at all for breakages. After some further consideration the company agreed to bear three fourths of the cost of breakages but still the men objected to the procedure." This is not true. Last July two notices were put up and not three as Mr. Gandhy says. The first one was that half of the breakages would be charged to the waiters, dishboys and hamals—to which we sent them a reply on 21st July drawing the attention of the management to the pledge given in November 1916 and bequesting them not to treat that as mere scrap of paper. In reply to this a second notice was given saying that one-third of the breakages would be charged A reply was sent on the 7th instant. This letter has been published in "The Chronicle" of the 26th. There it is clearly stated why we could not agree to 1/3 of the breakages and shortages. There were not three notices. One-third was to be charged and not 1/4 as Mr. Gandhy says. From the beginning there was never any question of distribution of breakages and shortages proportionately on the whole staff. Head-waiters and kitchen staff were deliberately excluded. Only we were to bear the charges!

"The management of the Taj first tried to pass on the breakages to staff in 1910. Suddenly without previous notice two annas from each servant's pay was deducted. They came to know of this on the pay-day. They simply left off work and went to their quarters. As no men were available to attend the customers, the manager had to cancel the two-anna deduction and pay their wages as usual on the spot. Only then they returned to work. Six months afterwards the management tried it again. The men were in excitement on the pay-day. Head-waiters were called in and promised increase of pay and with their help the men were compelled to accept the charge of annas two. This state of affairs went on for one year, but as the breakages steadily increased from two annas per month to a rupee and a half and two rupees, the men protested. The management then promised to charge only half the breakages. Breakages charges were quietly doubled for each article and the charges went to Rs. 7 per month, sometimes higher. In August, 1916, we threatened to strike unless the breakages were removed. In September they notified that those charges would be brought into force. There was then a further threat of strike and the breakages were finally removed in November, 1916. As a further reason the Secretary of the Indian Hotels Company, which owns the Taj and the Green's, the places patronised by the highest in the land, has an eye on the tips given to us by our patrons for efficient service. When we waiters go to a hotel for a drink or a feed we ourselves give tips! And the Secretary, who instead of giving us Rs. 10,000 which was promised us by way of tips for good and faithful service done, tries to take from us tips given by others!

This we write because the Secretary by mixing up our pay and tips tries to confuse the issue. We again state we did not go on strike for our pay or for bonus, or for the hours of service. Then why state all this?

"Mr. Gandhy says 'the men say in their letter an article priced 3 annas in the market is charged 12 annas for the breakage. As the company buys the crockery and glassware on wholesale rates, the average cost of such an article to the company is still less This is entirely false. As a matter of fact we get crockery etc. direct from factories and not from the local market". We do not know which statement Mr. Gandhy considers as false. The company bought articles exclusively from the local market from 1916 to 1919. For the grand dinner given in honour of Lord Willingdon when he retired from Bombay the crockery was brought on hire from the local market. Since 1919, articles are partly bought from the local market and partly from the factories in Europe. Just 8 days before this strike tumblers were bought from our local market. They have not got the Company's monogram on them. Our statement that 3 annas article is charged to us 12 annas is true. When some of us went to the management to request that we would replace the broken article we were turned away. Secondly, we cannot be made liable for breakages and shortages not due to us.

"Mr. Gandhy gives his version of our wages. The question of pay is not an issue in this strike. The Head-waiters have struck only out of sympathy with us. Still their pay is given. Mr. Gandhy says:

Head-waiter gets Rs. 175.
Assistant waiters Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.
Wine waiters Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.
Ordinary waiters Rs. 20 to Rs. 37."

Head-waiters get Rs. 150. As all the servants have been given quarters and they are not, a house-allowance of Rs. 20 is given them.

Assistant waiters Rs. 35—Rs. 60.
Wine waiters Rs. 30—Rs. 33.
Ordinary waiters Rs. 16—Rs. 27.

Mr. Gandhy says the wages were increased in May, 1921. It is true, but the increase of Rs. 3 was not given voluntarily, but wrung out of them by means of a strike.

Mr. Gandhy says Head-waiter gets Rs. 89 tips; assistant waiters Rs. 65; wine waiters Rs. 38 to Rs. 40; ordinary waiters Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. Way tips are given and by whom Mr. Gandhy does not say. In the Taj and the Green's there are several departments; he does not specify which department he refers to, nor does he say which of the Head-waiters keeps the accounts and whether all the departments are included by him. When a customer eats his breakfast, and the waiter goes to get him coffee and his bill, he is 'non est.' The bill the waiter has to pay. The manager does not heed to our complaint. How many times we have paid the heavy bills of the customers ourselves and then what about the tips! Many a time we get kicks instead of tips, and the management keeps mum!!

"Mr. Gandhy says that 'at present waiters and others work 8 to 9 hours a day and that it was false to say that they worked for 16 to 20 hours.' Why has he left out the qualifying words 'during war-time we had to put in . . .' and the word sometimes and even after '16 to 20 hours.'

"Since Mr. Gandhy draws our attention to our working hours we shall give below the actual state of affairs. We take here one batch working as per scheduled time for two days successively: (1) In the Taj we have (a) dining-room waiters, (b) floor waiters and (c) grill room waiters.

(a) Dining-room waiters:

1st day: 7-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m.—7 hours.
7 p.m. to 11 p.m.—4 hours.
Total 11 hours.

2nd day: 8 a.m.—10 a.m.—2 hours.
12-30 a.m.—7 p.m.—6½ hours.
7-30 p.m.—10 p.m.—2½ hours.
Total 11 hours.

"Besides these 11 hours per day, on days of special parties or of trips in Bombay or outside we have to work after 11 p.m. up to 1 a.m. even. Every Friday however we have to be on duty till 12 p.m.

(b) Floor waiters have no time-limit. They are attached to the customers and have to get up at 5 a.m. in the morning; have to work the whole day right up to 2 a.m. next morning. Every floor waiter gets 4 hours off-duty every alternate day, i.e., from 2-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(c) Grill room waiters:

1st day: 8-30 a.m. to 3 p.m.—6½ hours.
7 p.m. to 11 p.m.—4 hours.
Total 10½ hours.

2nd day: 12 a.m. to 11 p.m.—11 hours.

Green's:—

7-30 a.m.—8-30 a.m.—1 hour.
9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m.—3 hours.
4-30 p.m.—11 p.m.—6½ hours.
10½ hours.

They have to work even up to 11-30 p.m. and sometimes 12 p.m. They have besides 2 extra hours by turns Band duty.

"The hamals have to work more than 11 hours every day.

"The pay and the working hours and the duty and the responsibility being such the Bombay public will not judge us by the tips Mr. Gandhy mentions.

"Mr. Gandhy says further 'that he tried to pursuade the men to resume their work, but they refused to do so and said that their demands should first be acceded to.' He did nothing of the kind. He simply ignored our communication of the 7th and 25th instant. We now request the generous public of Bombay and our numerous patrons to help us in this our struggle."

NOTICE TO VACATE QUARTERS.

Yesterday there were thick rumours throughout the day that the strikers were to be turned out from their quarters in the evening. The men therefore met at Wellington Mews at 3 p.m., an hour earlier. Before beginning the meeting they all knelt down and recited the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary for light from above to guide them in their struggle for barest justice. They discussed the latest news and decided to remain peacably in their quarters. Just when they were dispersing from the meeting the following notice was put up at the servants' quarters:—

NOTICE.

Head-waiters, Assistant Head-waiters, Barmen waiters, Hamals and other staff who have not yet left the staff quarters as requested in the notices dated the 26th August respectively, are hereby informed that if they do not vacate before to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 10 a.m., the Company will adopt immediate proceedings against them.

By order,
R. P. GANDHY,
Secretary.

The strikers read the notice and went to the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus to pray and then quickly dispersed to meet again to-day at 10 a.m.

TAJ STRIKE.

In the report published in our yesterday's issue of the meeting of the strikers held at the Wellington Mews on Tuesday it was stated that "the day being dedicated to St. Antony of Padua, known as the miracle-worker, the strikers knelt down to invoke his aid to them, their families and on those of them who have been falsely charged by the police in Court on Monday." We extremely regret that the word "falsely" was inadvertently allowed to remain in the report of the prayer.

STRIKE OF MILLHANDS.

About 500 weavers working in the Standard Mills, near Parbhadevi, had been on strike for the last 12 days. But yesterday morning Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. V. R. Navalker of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha approached the Mill authorities on behalf of the men and through their intervention a settlement was arrived at and the men resumed work at 1 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores Limited was held on Wednesday afternoon at the registeded office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Mr. L. K. Tairsee presiding.

At the outset some shareholders asked the chairman if those shareholders who had not paid their call moneys were entitled to votes and take part in the proceedings. The chairman ruled that they were not entitled. Some shareholders who were thus not entitled to take part in the proceedings grew boisterous and left the meeting in a body. The chairman then put the following resolution to votes and it wass passed with one shareholder withholding his vote.

"That the draft agreement proposed to be made between Indian Steels, Ltd. of the first part, Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd. of the second part and Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company of the third part, whereby Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company are appointed as Managing Agents of Indian Steels, Limited, in place of Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., on the terms and conditions contained therein, is hereby approved and ratified and that the Directors of the Company are hereby authorised to negotiate and execute such agreement for and on behalf of the Company and to carry the same into effect."

Should the above resolution be passed by requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a further extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on the 4th day of September 1922 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as Special Resolution accordingly.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE INDIAN STEELS LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Steels Limited was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Company's registered office, Chartered Building, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas presiding.

The chairman put the following resolutions to vote and they were carried unanimously:—

(1) That the registered office of the Company shall be removed from Bombay to Calcutta and the Directors are hereby authorised to apply to the Court for the necessary alteration of the Memorandum of Association; (2) That the draft Agreement proposed to be made between Indian Steels, Limited of the first part, Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited of the second part and Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company of theh third part whereby Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company are appointed as Managing Agents in place of Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited on the terms and conditions contained therein, is hereby approved, and the Directors of the Company are authorised to negotiate and execute such agreement for and on behalf of the Company and to carry the same into effect.

(3) That in addition to the shares of the nominal value of the sum of Rs. 15,00,000, that have been already issued and paid for in cash, the Directors are hereby authorised to make a further issue of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 15,00,000 to be allotted in the manner following:—

(i) Fully paid up shares, of the face value of Rs. 9,00,000 are to be issued and allotted to Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited in lieu of the moneys advanced by Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited to the Company. On the allotment to Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited of shares of the face value of Rs. 9,00,000 all claims of Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited against the Company for moneys advanced or otherwise howsoever shall stand satisfied, and

(ii) Fully paid up shares of the face value of Rs. 6,00,000 shall be allotted to Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company in consideration of their agreeing to act as Managing Agents of the Company.

(4) That Article 89 of the Articles of Association be deleted and the following article be substituted therefor.—

"The Board of Directors of the Company shall consist of 8 Directors, 4 to be nominated by Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company and the other 4 to be appointed by the Company."

(5) That Article of 91 of the Articles of Association be deleted and the following article be substituted therefor:—

"Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company shall be entitled to have 4 nominees on the directorate of the Company. The said nominees and their successors in office appointed under this clause shall be called "ex-officio directors." The ex-officio directors shall be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company. They shall not be bound to retire by rotation or by subject to Articles 101, 102 or 106 hereof, and whenever any of the ex-officio directors shall vacate office whether upon request as aforesaid or by death or otherwise Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company shall be at liberty to appoint another director in his place. The ex-officio directors shall not require any qualification and they will be at liberty to resign office at any time by Notice in writing."

(6) That Article 93 of the Articles of Association be deleted and the following article be substituted therefor:—

"The directors appointed by the Company as provided in Article 89 hereof shall have power at any time and from time to time to appoint any qualified person as a Director to fill a casual vacancy amongst the Directors appointed by the Company."

(7) That Article 97 of the Articles of Association be deleted and the following article be substituted therefor:—"The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; (8) That Article 110 of the Articles of Association be deleted and the following article be substituted therefor:—"One of the ex-officio directors shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors; if at any meeting of the Board the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be chairman of such Meeting; (9) That Article 120 of the Articles of Association be cancelled and the following article be substituted therefor:—"Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company shall be the Managing Agents of the Company, and that Company and their successors in business shall continue to be the Managing Agents, on the terms, provisions and conditions contained in Agreement proposed to be entered into between the Company of the first part Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited of the second part and Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company of the third part and the Directors of the Company, are hereby authorised to negotiate and execute such agreement for and on behalf of the Company and to carry the same into effect;" (10) That in Article 121 of the Articles of Association the words "The Managing-Director of the time being of Messrs. Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited" be deleted and the following words be substituted therefor:—"Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company"; (11) That the Article of Association of the Company be amended by deleting the word "Bombay" and substituting the word "Calcutta" in its place wherever the word "Bombay" appears therein.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The thirty seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7 Lloyd Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, on Wednesday afternoon Sir M. B. Dadabhoy presiding.

The chairman moved the adoption of the annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1922 which stated the total profit of the year amounted to Rs. 10,75,546-8-7. The directors recommended to apportion it as follows:—

For liquidation of the Debenture Loan which has become due Rs. 4,09,500; for payment of Income Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 2,00,000; to depreciation fund Rs. 1,00,000; to reserve fund Rs. 50,000; to workmen's compensation fund Rs. 15,000; for payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share, equivalent to 37½ per cent free of Income Tax Rs. 2,06,250; carry forward to next year's accouns Rs. 4,796-8-7; total Rs. 10,75,546-8-7.

The report was unanimously adopted, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share was declared, Sir M. B. Dadabhoy and Chotalal I. Parekh were re-elected as directors and Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jasoobhoy and Sorab S. Engineer and Co. were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL MELTING.

The annual general meeting of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., was held yesterday, in the Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. D Tata presiding.

Mr. Tata said in the course of his speech:—

When a new Insurance Company has a rapidly increasing Premium Income, it is practically impossible to show a profit sufficient to permit of a dividend until such time as the annual Premium Income has become more or less stabilized. The reason for this is the absolute necessity—having in view the soundness of the Company—to provide reserves for unexpired liability. In the case of Fire Assurance, this reserve should not be less than 40 per cent of the Premium Income for the year. Now, you will readily see that the provision of this reserve must be a heavy task for a Company which has a very large increase of premium to provide reserve for. You will notice from the Directors' Report that the increase in our Fire Premium Income has been Rs. 43,82,026-3-5, and when you realise that 40 per cent of this increase has been placed to reserve, you will appreciate, that the Company has accomplished, satisfactorily, a very big task. We have considered it essential also to add to our Additional Reserve. When our Premium Income becomes more stabilized, these heavy amounts to reserve are really provided by the reserve brought in from the previous years accounts. I have dealt with the Fire Department, but similar remarks apply, in principle, to the Marine and Accident Departments, as the proportion of increase in Premium Income has been very large in those Departments also. The loss ratio in the Fire Department was 37.8 per cent, in the Marine Department 38 per cent., and in the Accident Department 20.9 per cent. Looking to the amount of business which is now being written by the Company, these ratios can be regarded as satisfactory. As regards expenses, the total charges for the year come to 8.7 per cent of the total income, as against 21.1 per cent last year. So far as we can foresee, there will be further reduction in our expense ratio next year, and you will, I think, agree that we have succeeded already in bringing our expenses down to a very moderate figure.

Taking our Securities as a whole, our position, owing to a rise in the value in several cases, is better on 31st March 1922 than it was at 31st March 1921.

The Reserve for Fluctuation of Exchange stands at Rs. 2,50,706-3-2. Having regard to our American business, we have gone very carefully into the question of exchange, and it appears probable that we must look forward to a further decline. In the year's Accounts we have taken American Premiums and Assets at the rate of Exchange ruling on 31st March, 1922, and we have considered it advisable to anticipate a possible return to something near the pre-war rate of Rs. 312½ per $100.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we consider that the Reserve for Fluctuation of Exchange, though ample, is very desirable.

The Balance Sheet and Accounts show the Company sound in every Department, with provision for the future, and looking to the task accomplished in, the matter of reserves, we consider it, on the whole, a very creditable year. And now, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1922 be approved and adopted.

The Hon. Mr Pheroze C. Sethna seconded.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani rose to a point of order as the Directors' report, balance sheet etc were not properly signed and authenticated and the same were irregular and defective. He gave his grounds in support of his contention and asked for the dissolution of the meeting.

The chairman ruled him out of order.

Mr. Shamdasani wanted to ask questions.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna said if Mr. Shamdasani wanted to ask questions he should go to the office of the Company and he would get all the information wanted.

As the sense of the meeting was against the questions being asked, Mr. Shamdasani desisted.

He then said:

Although our Company was 32 months old in March last and although on our paid up Capital of Rs. 1,18,68,225 at Rs. 25 per share in respect of 4,74,737 shares of Rs. 250 each, the interest alone amounted to Rs. 18,98,948 at 6 per cent per annum Re. 4 per share, yet the shareholders have not been given any return whatsoever on their investments. Since nearly Rs. 20 lakhs have been swallowed up in the Management Expenses during the 32 months ended March last and since the Shareholders get no return whatsoever on their investments, their shares have sunk in value from Rs. 25 to Rs. 18 per share. Can some relief be given to the Shareholders by way of a small dividend of say only Rupee one per share—4 per cent per annum out of the Profits for the year ended 31st March 1922? I move the following amendment:

"That the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1922 be received and adopted with the following amendment:—

That the sum of Rs. 1,46,351-12-6 be not transferred from the Profit and Loss Account to Fire Revenue Account since the Fire Insurance Fund is not only maintained at 40 per cent of the premiums of the year but is provided with an Additional Reserve of Rupees One Lakh appropriated from the profits for the year ended 31st March 1921 which provisions are considered ample for the unexpired risks and that a sum of Rs. 3,648-3-6 be transferred from the said Fire Revenue Account to the said Profit and Loss Account so that the Balance carried down to profit and Loss Appropriation Account would increase by Rs. 1,50,000 from Rs. 2,00,400-13-8 to Rs. 3,50,400-13-8 which with the Balance of last year's account of Rs. 2,07,562-7-7 would amount to Rs. 5,57,963-5-3 of which Rs. 474,737 will be divided among the shareholders at Re. 1 per share.

The chairman ruled Mr. Shamdasani out of order.

The report was then passed on a show of hands.

The retiring directors were re-elected and with a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

ALIGARH DUTY SOCIETY.

The deputation of the Aligarh Duty Society, which is now in Bombay collecting money for the scholarships fund of the Society, has not met with the encouragement that it deserves at the hands of Muslims of Bombay. It has so far been able to collect only Rs. 1,000 Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai donating Rs. 500, so far and about Rs. 1,000 has been promised. As the Society requires about Rs. 30,000 to enable it to meet the growing demand for scholarships from poor students it is hoped that Muslims of Bombay will generously respond to the appeals of the members of the deputation.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. (4) BEAT BRIGADE STAFF (1).

Further play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground, when the K. S. L. I. met the Staff. The play that eventuated from the clashing of these two teams was an extremely pretty one to watch. Both the contending teams had figured in the Harwood League Tournament and their respective forms were, therefore, well known to the Bombay sporting public. Hence it was a foregone conclusion that the K. S. L. I. would ultimately emerge winners from the fray. Nor were these expectations in any way belied, the actual score being four goals to one in favour of the K. S. L. I.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. In anticipation of a good day's game quite a large crowd had gathered in the galleries as well as on the three other sides. Play proceeded for the most part without rain and the slight drizzle which occurred in the end did in no way disconcert the players.

From the kick-off the K. S. L. I. initiated a clever passing bout and made an incursion into their opponents' territory, but Worsley cleared and averted danger. The K. S. L. I. again pressed the attack and for a time it seemed that the Infantry team would draw first blood. Puttock, their left-winger, centred beautifully after a clever wing run, but Newman was late by a few seconds to avail himself of an excellent opportunity to shoot and score. The Staff forwards who were biding their time soon got on their legs and relieved pressure by an attack on the K. S. L. I. citadel. In their frantic efforts at defence the K. S. L. I. was guilty of a penalty and off the penalty kick the Staff had the satisfaction of bagging the first goal of the day. The Infantry team was not slow to avenge themselves and ere five minutes had passed Ferrie secured an equaliser by a fine shot which completely defeated the Staff custodian. Even play ruled till the close of the first half.

The re-start saw the teams on level terms, but matters began to assume a different complexion soon afterwards. The K. S. L. I. monopolised the attack and scarcely gave their opponents' defence breathing time. Attack followed attack with wearisome reiteration and half a dozen corners were forced by the pushful Infantry quintette. Within the first ten minutes Newman scored and he was soon followed by Carter and Lea. Altogether three goals were secured in this half. During the second moiety the Staff forwards proved a more or less inert body and did practically next to nothing to relieve the pressure on their defence. The score at the close of the game stood thus:—

K. S. L. I. ..... 4 goals.
Brigade Staff ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

K. S. L. I.—Goal: Corpl. Smith; Backs: Sergt. Evans and Pte. Lewis; Halves: Q. M. S. Flavell, Lieut. Carter and Hinson; Forwards: Pte. White, Lce.-Corpl. Lea, Pte. Newman, Ferrie and Sergt. Puttock.

Brigade Staff.—Goal: Spencer; Backs: Wormald and Worsley; Halves: Tongue, Wood and Billingham; Forwards: Ball, Calvert, Ferie, Snow and Cole.

Referee.—Mr. Baker.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT ON MR. E. A. PEERBHOY.

ACCUSED REFUSED BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the bail application made by Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, pleader, on behalf of Mahomedally Rahimji, Borah glazier, aged 30 years. The accused was charged by Inspector Klien with causing grievous hurt to Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy on the afternoon of Monday last, under the circumstances already reported in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant.

Dr. Ardeshir Pestonji Bacha, said in the course of his evidence, that he treated Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy on Monday afternoon. He still attended him at his residence. The injuries sustained by Mr. Ebrahim showed that it was not possible for him (Mr. Ebrahim) to leave his bed before four weeks. The knuckle-duster and the loaded stick could have, in his opinion, caused such injuries.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

After some arguments on both sides, the Magistrate said that the main thing to consider was whether the offence alleged to have been committed by the accused was bailable or not. He refused to let the accused out on bail on the ground that there was reason to believe that the injuries could be properly described as grievous hurt and that they were inflicted with instruments the use of which were likely to cause death. The hearing of the case was postponed till the 8th of September next. As Inspector Klien informed the Court that the accused had refused to assist the police in tracing his co-accused, he did not want him any longer in Police Custody. The accused was, therefore, ordered, to be remanded in jail custody.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

MARATHI LITERARY SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the library of the Marathi Literary Society, Elphinstone College, will be performed in the hall of the Elphinstone College to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.). Rao Bahadur Dr. P. B. Joshi will preside. All the past and present Elphinstonians are requested to attend.

JAMIAT-I-ULEMA OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

An urgent meeting of the Jamiat-i-Ulema, Bombay Presidency, will be held on the 10th Moborram, 1341. The first sitting will be at 2 p.m. (B. T.), at Chotani's House, Khadak, to discuss the most urgent topics of the day. Ulemas only are requested to join this meeting.

The second general sitting will be held the same evening at 9 p.m. (B. T.), at Juma Masjid. Many prominent Ulemas of India are expected to join and speak in the meeting. All Moslems are requested to attend the second sitting.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, the 2nd September, 1922, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to receive the report of work done from September, 1921, to the end of August, 1922.

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PUBLIC LECTURE
by
DR. ANNIE BESANT, LL.D.
on
HOW TO WIN HOME RULE
on
THURSDAY 31st AUGUST 1922
at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)
at
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, FORT.
Jt. Hon. SECRETARIES,
National Home Rule League.
Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay;
29th August 1922.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 31, 1922.

TRAIL OF IMPERIALISM.

Events are shaping themselves with extraordinary rapidity in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor and Egypt. Dealing yesterday with the resolve of the Palestine Arab Congress, we condemned the "mad adventure," on which Mr. Lloyd George and his Company have embarked. It is palpably hypocritical to suggest that they are pursuing the purely chimerical ideal of Zionism for the reasons so suavely given by Lord Balfour in the House of Lords some weeks ago or at the Council of the League of Nations session in London which confirmed the mandate in favour of Britain. The attempt to split up the Arabs into different national groups, in the interests of British neo-imperialism, has so far proved a failure—an utter failure. The Arabs, whether in Mesopotamia, Palestine or Syria, have lost faith in British pledges, and it is evident that, to-day, the whole of Arabia, one and undivided in fact, if not in name, is discontented. We need not suppose that the discontent in Arabia is a mushroom growth. Ever since the octopus of the new brand of imperialism associated with the names of Lloyd George, Curzon and Churchill began to spread its tentacles over the length and breadth of Arabia under the pretext of liberating her from the bondage of the Turk, the Arabs have proved restive. Evidence is not wanting to show that the Arabs of Mesopotamia have never willingly accepted the imposition of the nominal Arab King Feisul. The Kingship of Feisul they have ever regarded as a clever subterfuge and never reconciled themselves to it. Though the news was carefully suppressed by our Imperialist censors, it seems that when the solemn farce of installing Feisul was being staged at Baghdad, the Arabs made hostile demonstrations, whose meaning could not be mistaken. We have it on unimpeachable authority that "when the Emir Feisul landed at Basra he received a welcome that would have frozen even the proverbial brass monkey!" Only in Baghdad, we are told, "did his loyal servant, Jafar Pasha, Mr. Churchill's *'man of ample proportions'* succeed in organizing something like a proper welcome." All the Prussian ingenuity of Mr. Churchill has failed to subdue the freedom-loving Arab into accepting either Feisul or the Churchillian over-lordship as a *fait accompli*.

As an illustration of the Churchillian "iron hand in a velvet glove", by which it was vainly hoped to tame the Arabs, we may cite "the kidnapping" of Seyyid Talib, soon after the Cairo Conference—an incident which was recently recalled by the British Treasury officials too closely looking into the extravagance of Mr. Churchill at public expense—in circumstances that have dealt an irreparable blow to British prestige. Talib, who was regarded as the greatest pro-British among the Arabs, had one fault; he felt that Arab nationalism could be reconciled with British neo-imperialism. In a moment of indiscretion, he declared that "Mesopotamia would never accept Feisul"—Mr. Churchill's *protege*—a declaration that was entirely opposed to the decision of the Cairo Conference. Sir Percy Cox, who, whatever his views, had bent himself to the will of Mr. Churchill, thought that "if the policy of the Cairo Conference was to be made a reality in the teeth of local opinion, a demonstration of force was necessary" and determined "that Seyyid Talib must be removed!" Nor did he lose time in executing his decision. When one day the all unconscious and "unsuspecting" Talib was returning from the Government House after enjoying the hospitality of Lady Cox, he was waylaid, and kidnapped, and "before he could recover from his astonishment he was on the high seas speeding to Ceylon where he is now eating his heart." Well may Talib's fate serve as a warning to those who trust in the assurances of present-day British imperialists and are hypnotised into security by the deceptive smiles of their bureaucratic patrons. Though the *coup* had the desired effect—only for the moment,—the Arabs soon recovered from their surprise and have steadily pursued their aims of national independence, which was originally promised them. The sturdy plant of Arab nationalism has thriven the greater for the little pruning which the agents of British neo-imperialism have effected. The seductive promises of a sham constitution and a Legislative Assembly and Responsible Government have not dazed them, as might have been hoped for by Mr. Churchill and his pan-Arab friends, and the experiment of imposing a puppet King against the will of the people has proved a most grotesque failure. "The mailed fist" has not soothed the freedom-loving Arab, who is vigorously kicking at the bit. The Baghdad correspondent of the "Daily Express," (London), recently wrote that "Mr. Churchill's view that the present military control of the country has proved an immense success is not borne out by the facts:"

"Isolated murders of British soldiers and officials continue to occur, and the aerodrome at Baghdad West has been the scene of continual firing every night for the last six months. The concentration of the Air Force and the Army at Hinaidi has been effectual in preventing isolated attempts on British troops or British property, but it has meant putting all the eggs in one basket so far as protection for the city or country is concerned." Making due allowances for exaggeration, it is patent that the Arab has refused to submit to the present dispensation.

The situation evidently has become so serious that even Reuter could not resist the temptation at last of taking the world into confidence about "stale" news from the Middle East. Reuter reports from London that "grave situation in Irak is revealed in telegrams from Basra, which state that following the resignation of the Cabinet, Sir Percy Cox, High Commissioner, ordered the arrest of six Nationalist politicians, and the suppression of Moderate and Nationalist political parties and of several newspapers." It is also mentioned that recently when Sir Percy called at King Feisul's residence he encountered "hostile demonstrations." Feisul "expressed his regret and dismissed his Chamberlain!" Following the traditions of latter-day British imperialists the High Commissioner has, simultaneously with his drastic action, issued a statement, we are told, "appealing to those who believe that the interests of Irak depend upon the maintenance of friendly relations with Britain to stand together at the present important juncture." All this is extremely significant, especially coming after Mr. Churchill's complacent assurance in the House of Commons last month. Though the Coalitionists swallowed the bait, it was clear that there was strongly vocal feeling in England that the time had come for her to "cut her losses" and clear out of the country. From a statement made by Sir Donald Maclean, the lieutenant of Mr. Asquith, it appears that Mr. Churchill's mad adventure has cost the people of Britain "more than a hundred million pounds in the last three or four years." Mr. Churchill was too adriot a politician to reopen the question "whether or not the Government should give an immediate order for the evacuation of Mesopotamia" and indulged in the usual twaddle about British honour and obligations. He admitted, however, that "an extraordinary prejudice had grown up throughout the East to the word mandate, which was regarded as a sort of servitude and degradation of status." But, inspired by the lofty purpose of making Irak "a civilized and prosperous State," he had endeavoured to explain to the Arabs "the virtues of the League of Nations"—wonderful virtues indeed!—"and the innocency of the term mandate, but with less success"—how sad, how tragic!—"than his exertions deserved." It is no wonder that the House of Commons should have laughed at this confession of failure. But with unabashed impudence, he told his hearers how the Arabs—

"were ready to make a treaty with this country which would give England a privileged position in their country in return for the aid they required from us in making Irak a civilized and prosperous State. He had told them that the League of Nations would never consent to it, nor would the other Powers ever consent to it either, and that whatever our wishes might be we were bound in all our dealings with him to take our stand upon the mandate and the control of the League of Nations. He had also said that, of course, England reserved to itself the right at any time it might be thought necessary to lay the mandate at the feet of the League of Nations and wash its hands of the whole business. Rather than we should leave the country and leave it to chaos, ruin and bloodshed, inhabitants of Irak who had been pressing most for the abrogation of the Mandate had been the first to come forward and say that they would endeavour to reconcile their people to the Mandate." That must indeed have been a sight for angels to see and admire! But this kind of twaddle deceives no one, though Mr. Churchill may have succeeded in fooling some of the M.P.'s for the time being. The persistence of Mr. Lloyd George's Governments in the occupation of Irak, bolstering up a supposed "independent Arab State", with "English arms and money", is prompted not so much by the irrestible impulse of altruism, as by the desire for erecting a ring of hostile forces against the Turkish Empire. Unfortunately for Mr. Churchill, the Arabs—not Feisul and his henchmen—will not let them do it. Sir Percy Cox, faithful to his chief, has adopted the policy of "blood and iron" which Mr. Churchill inaugurated in Egypt with such conspicuous lack of success. We have not the least doubt that the policy is doomed to failure. Asia is in the beginning of her struggle, and, perhaps to the chagrin of Mr. Churchill and his fellow-imperialists, that struggle will have only one finale and that is the liberation of the whole of Asia from the thraldom of western materialism and the consolidation of the Asiatic peoples into one federation of brotherhood, ushering in a New Era of peace and civilisation.

HUMILIATING INDIA.

The justification by the Government of Bengal of the *flogging* of five political prisoners in the Barisal jail will come as a shock to the whole of India. Flogging has long been looked upon as a national humiliation, and we hope there is not a single decent Indian who will not feel it as a personal outrage. When the question was raised in the Bengal Council on a motion for adjournment, the Government had apparently not even a word of regret to utter. We do not know whether Lord Lytton's Government has modelled itself on Sir James Craig's Government of Ulster, which has adopted flogging of Roman Catholics as a convenient punishment. There can be no other justification whatsoever for inflicting this humiliation on Indians. It is sheer nonsense to suggest that the discussion in the Council was "for the purpose of creating prejudice." Perhaps, it is not known to Lord Lytton and his colleagues that no fresh prejudice can be created and that the jail treatment of prisoners, as a whole, has become a by-word of reproach and a grave scandal. The calculated assertions made, *ex cathedra*, by Mr. Stephenson, a member of Government, cannot but provoke the deepest resentment all over the country. It was declared that "absolute discipline should be maintained in jails." But, is it, we ask, necessary even for so glorious a purpose, to degrade and torture helpless humanity confined in the jails? Mr. Stephenson, with unctuous indignation, asserted that "it was absolutely impossible to allow any convict openly to flout authority or deliberately set himself to destroy discipline in the jail." If any prisoner did flout authority or was guilty of indiscipline, the jail manual is all comprehensive and has provided a whole armoury of punishments, not less inhuman than flogging, from bar fetters—single and double—to solitary cells to subdue the spirit of the most obstinate among the convicts. The public will not complain of any deserved severity shown to the individual, but the whole of India must rise in revolt at the atrocity of whipping, whether it be of political or ordinary prisoners, which is justly regarded as a grave affront to the country. In no circumstances would Indians admit justification for such a gratuitous insult to their national self-respect. Mr. Stephenson mentioned that "the determination of the political prisoners was to smash jail discipline and render it impossible to carry on the administration of jails." Nothing, we think, can be further from the truth. On the contrary, while political prisoners are quite willing to submit to proper discipline they rightly resent the inquisitorial methods of the Indian jails and their officials. It is the duty of Government to know the truth, and instead of sanctioning, and afterwards justifying, the flogging of the political prisoners, on the entirely one-sided representation of jail officials, it was their imperative duty to put a stop to all wilful and flagrant abuses of authority, which have become the pest of Indian jails. The Government of Bengal have not only lamentably failed to do their primary duty by the prisoners but have added insult to the irreparable injury they have done to Indian sentiment.

Notes of the Day

A Sane Resolution.

Peer Mohammad Ahsan Khan M.L.A. has given notice of a resolution—

"appreciating the statesmanlike speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George and stating that the Reforms have been a failure inasmuch as no confidence can be reposed in the sense of responsibility so far displayed and cooperation hitherto received from those on whom the new opportunities of service have been conferred and that steps be taken for an early repeal of the Government of India Act and setting up a strong military Government with a view to effective maintenance of law and order in India as an integral part of His Majesty's Government."

We have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Mahomed Ahsan Khan or his antecedents and associations and, therefore, cannot say with confidence what motive has prompted him to give notice of his remarkably sane resolution. He has, if we may hazard the guess, fully appreciated the grim humour of the present political situation. Like a straightforward man, that he seems to be, he asks the British statesmen to tear asunder the veil of diplomacy and take action suiting the words of the Premier. As a preliminary to the action recommended by this enterprising M. L. A., Lord Reading might well arm himself with the authority—for he dare not act without the permission of Whitehall—to follow the excellent example just set by Sir Percy Cox who has "ordered the suppression of Moderate and Nationalist political parties and the suppression of several newspapers in Baghdad."

Situation in Asia Minor.

The developments in Asia Minor, which are now reported, were not altogether unexpected. The resumption of military operations by the Kemalists is not an aimless diversion which was undertaken to provide Ghazi Mustafa Kemal with some fun. Though it is not yet admitted, we are disposed to regard the Kemalist action as a reply to the impudent challenge of the swelled-headed Greeks and Mr. Lloyd George's gratuitous calumnies of the Turk, what time Fatehi Bey had arrived in London to work for peace. The Kemalists have realised that, though the contemplated march of the Greeks on Constantinople has been averted, for the time being, "the mere presence close to Constantinople of so many of them even if inspired by their impossible and disastrous romanticism, constitutes in itself a considerable danger," and that "when inflammable material lies about there is apt to be a spark—and an explosion." It is possible that the Kemalists also want to cure Mr. Lloyd George of his pro-Greek hallucination that if the Greeks were left to themselves they would seize Constantinople and secure peace in twenty-four hours. No more nonsense was ever uttered by any Cabinet Minister, and Mustafa Kemal and his gallant band of men have already shown how preposterous Mr. Lloyd George's boast is. Everyone, who is not obsessed with the Greek megalo-mania, has seen the utter ludicrousness of "wiping Turkey off the map" of Europe—and Asia, "through Greek action," and the failure of the Greek military effort at Sakaria has brought a return of sanity among many who were in the past inspired by the deadliest hatred of the Turks. Only the Lloyd Georges and Curzons will not learn anything nor will they forget anything. Otherwise, we do not think the British Note on the subject of the Venice Conference would have been so preposterously pro-Greek and anti-Turkish. The French are no longer under the illusion of wiping Turkey off the map by inane efforts, and have accordingly revised their respective estimate of the Greek brigand and the Turkish Nationalist. Kemalists know—and a disinterested world knows—that as things are it will not be possible to make an immediate settlement; that so long as British Chauvinists keep on fanning the flame of the rapacity of Greece, peace in the Near East will not come through "diplomatic conversations"; that the salvation of Turkey lies in an appeal to arms and that they must strike when the iron is hot.

For Iraq.

Apropos the situation in Iraq it is interesting to note that, in spite of the prevailing stringent provisions regulating the registration of political societies and clubs in Iraq, a society called the "Hizab-al-Watany" with its headquarters at Baghdad was recently registered. According to the "Baghdad Times," the aims and objects of the Society are:—

"(1) To work for the complete independence of 'Iraq and to bring the country to the level of other civilised nations. (2) To work for and support anything which may be useful to the country and add to its prosperity, such as irrigation, drainage and the use of modern agricultural implements. (3) To advocate and urge the wider diffusion of education in the country."

What About Mr. Wadia?

In the course of a letter dated Chicago, July 25, which we have received from the International Secretary, Friends of Freedom for India, it is stated:—

"When Mr. Wadia was in Washington two years ago in connection with the International Labour Conference, he privately admitted to us that he was in America to speak for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme as a great grant of self-government to the Indian people. He did this work in America and thus misled many American friends of India, particularly the American Theosophists. Mr. Wadia is in America again and whenever he gets a chance he speaks against Non-Cooperation and Mahatma Gandhi and all the Nationalists who do not obey Mrs. Besant as the supreme guide of Indian destiny. The nature of the work done by Mr. Wadia can be understood from the following communication received by me from one of the many ardent advocates of the Indian Cause in America:

"Los Angeles, (Calif), June 12, 1922.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the United Lodge of Theosophists in this city on May 21st, I heard Mr. Wadia speak on "Islam." At the close of his address, in answer to a question, Mr. Wadia said: "The Mohammedan dream is to rule India, forcing their religion upon the people; if it cannot be done peacefully, they will resort to the sword."

I am a friend of Indian Freedom and I thought you would be interested in hearing of this statement made before a large audience of most intelligent people who, taking the speaker's reputation of knowledge and integrity into consideration, must have been greatly impressed by his reply."

(Signed) Mrs. Virginia L. Bogelow."

Mr. Wadia parades himself with the label of "Ex-Member of the Decutive Committe (?) of the Indian National Congress" and the "Great Indian Labour Leader."

We confess but for the insinuations of similar nature made frequently in the columns of "New India," it would be hard to believe that Mr. Wadia could give expression to the amazing views he is reported to have done.

Still They Come.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

"We are concerned to hear that the Government will soon be asked to consider several important concessions intended to relieve the discontent which is said to prevail in the minds of the European members of the Indian Civil Service. The concessions, following in the wake of the Premier's speech, are liable to be interpreted as sops for placating the irate Civilians out in India. We are inclined to think that any large concessions to the European Civilian would mean an act of unfairness to the Indian tax-payer, besides being prejudicial to the cause of the Indianisation of the services. We believe that the concessions referred to are the outcome of the recommendations of the MacDonnell Committee, which was appointed by Mr. Montagu, as Secretary of State for India, and these include free passages to and from England for the Indian Civilian four times in each officer's term of service, and twice during that period for his wife, exchange compensation allowance, free houses on greatly reduced rent, and revision on a liberal scale of the whole question of pensions. We are afraid the concessions err on the side of too much generosity. Of course, it is all very well to be generous with other people's money, but surely the authorities will incur a grave responsibility if they decide to give away so much money for conciliating the feelings of the white Civilians. Is India in a position to pay so much for the luxury of keeping her white Civilians in good humour? Have the authorities forgotten what a strong agitation there was over the Exchange Compensation Allowance question not long ago? Would it be politic to revive a similar agitation at this time of the day? The concession of a free house to the Chief Justice was vetoed by the Legislative Council during the Budget Debate of the Bengal Council last winter. This indicates the trend of public opinion on this matter. We trust the Government will think twice before according its sanction to the concessions proposed by the MacDonnell Committee."

The "Bengalee" evidently forgets that the "Steel Frame" has to be greased constantly.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

"SPLIT MUST BE AVOIDED."

RETURNING SANITY OF FRENCH PRESS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission continue informal conversations with a view to reaching an agreement on the deadlock before the arrival of the German representatives now on their way to Paris, but a little reliable information has leaked out. It is worthy of note, however, that there is a change of tone in to-day's French Press comment, the papers generally agreeing that, no matter how radically opinions vary, a split must be avoided.

"MATIN'S" REPORT ON SIR JOHN'S PLAN.

Attention is being fastened on the plan with which Sir John Bradbury is credited! Particulars of the plan have not been disclosed, but the "Matin" considers that it has been worked out most satisfactorily, and is one likely to provide sound guarantees and pledges for France.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM OF EUROPE.

POLICY OF U. S GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Washington.—Judging from the statements in White House, any hopes entertained in London that the pronouncement by Mr. James M. Cox would lead to a change of policy—at any rate at present—by the rulers of the United States, are likely to result in disappointment. (Mr. Cox, who was three times Governor of Ohio, in his exposition of the European situation in London on August 26th, urged the United States Government to take an initiative to prevent a disaster.)

The statements in White House, to-day, intimated that the United States Government would keep in touch with the European affairs in a formal, consistent way, and would wait for the time when they could take a more formal part in the restoration of financial stability abroad.

President Harding, however, was represented as not thinking that the time was ripe for the United States to participate in an international conference which would aim at the solution of financial problems, and as having no intention of sending Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to Europe in the capacity suggested.

(Mr. Cox emphasised the desirability of designating Mr. Hoover to serve in coping with the reparations task as a man who enjoyed the confidence of Europe, and suggested he should analyse the economic situation in Europe and decide what Germany could pay.)

IF GERMANY REFUSES FRENCH DEMANDS.

NO MORATORIUM TO BE GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Paris.—A Semi-official statement coincidding with the arrival of the German delegates says, that in the event of Germany refusing the pledges demanded by France, the only solution in conformity with the Peace Treaty would be refusal of a moratorium and declaration of Germany's default. It further declares that in the event of the inconceivavle adoption of a moratorium without pledges, it would give liberty of action to France who is unable to abandon the position taken up in London.

LLOYD GEORGE CONFERS WITH COL. HOUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Colonel House, formerly President Wilson's most confidential adviser, had a breakfast with Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street to-day. Various matters connected with economic and financial condition of Europe were discussed. This event, following the Premier's interview with Mr. Cox, who was Presidential candodate against President Harding, is causing speculation.

FLUCTUATIONS IN MARKS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The German marks to-day touched 5,500 and 7,200, and closed at 6750.

LONG-DISTANCE BOMBING AEROPLANES.

INVENTION OF "MIGHTIEST AEROENGINE" IN THE WORLD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Air Ministry has ordered six 1000 H. P. "Cub" aero-engines—the mightiest in the World—for long-distance bombing aeroplanes. A special Avro aeroplane is being constructed for testing the engine. The bombing machines fitted with "Cubs" have a range of three thousand miles, and thus are able to fly, without having to land, from Scotland to Rome and back.

This engine, which is the result of eight years' experimenting, has sixteen cylinders able to drive the propeller at 2,200 revolutions per minute.

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT.

ENGENDERS INTERNATIONAL JEALOUSIES

A REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Austria's pitiful plight has evoked many expressions of sympathy, but has also rekindled acute international jealousies between Italy on the one hand and the Little Entente, which is now composed of Czecho-Slovokia, Yugo-Slavia, Rumania and Poland, on the other. Each side is fearful that the other will profit by Austria's adversity to gain an economic or political foothold prejudicial to itself.

Italy is particularly suspicious of the growing strength of the Little Entente and a conference is now being held between the representatives of Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania regarding what measures to adopt concerning Austria. There is even some talk of the military occupation of portions of the Austrian territory, both by Italians and Yugo-Slavs—with the ostensible purpose of securing internal order in case of outbreaks by the despairing population.

This would mean that the fat would soon be in the fire.

"HAVE FAITH IN GOD AND FOLLOW MAHATMAJI."

MR. GOPALDAS AMBAIDAS' MESSAGE.

In reply to the Matunga Congress Committee's resolution passed on the 15th instant the following letter from Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai has been received:—

"Dear Sir,—I acknowledge your letter dated 18th Aug. on behalf of the Matunga Congress Committee very thankfully. The only thing I can say on this matter is that I have tried to do my humble duty to my motherland in her times of distress and miseries. It is the duty of every true son of the soil to carry on the work of the greatest and most pious leader Mahatma Gandhiji vigorously and faithfully. I had joined his religious battle of Non-Co-operation when I was fully convinced of the evil and irreligious tendency of this whole foreign bureaucratic machinery called Government. The day on which my state was under attachment was the day of greatest joy to me in my whole life. Convey my message to the members of your Congress Committee to follow Mahatmaji enthusiastically in each and every respect with full faith in the sacredness of our battle and in God and we will soon see that victory is ours!

Once more thanking you for your sympathy.

I beg to remain

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) GOPALDAS AMBAIDAS DESAI."

PREMIER'S ANTI-TURKISH SPEECH.

CONDEMNED BY KARACHI PUBLIC.

A Karachi correspondent wires:—

The following resolution was passed by the citizens of Karachi in the mass meeting held on the 20th instant:—

This meeting of the citizens of Karachi expresses its extreme indignation at the most barbarous and shameful atrocities committed by the regular Greek army on unarmed and helpless Turkish men, women and children and considers that the responsibility for this falls upon the policy adopted by the British Government, especially by Mr. Lloyd George.

This meeting of citizens of Karachi expresses its strong resentment at the unholy determination of the Greeks to capture Constantinople and believes that such an act would raise the already strong excitement in the Islamic world to the extreme pitch and considers the speech of the Premier against the Turks, which is full of misleading statements, with deep sense of indignation and is of opinion that the British Government is responsible for the anti-Turkish and pro-Greek policy of the Premier and it further declares its firm determination that Indian Moslems will not rest content until the Turks get an honourable peace.

Similar resolutions have been passed all over Sind.

Official and Personal.

Sir Robert and Lady Aitken, Sir Charles and Lady Kesteven, Mr. R. McLean, Mr. J. E. Jackson and Lieut. Col. G. H. Willis have left Government House on Monday.

At an inquest on Dr. Kidd, Colombo a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

Sardar-I-Ala Mahmud Beg Khan Tarzi, the new Afghan Minister in Paris, will be accompanied by two Secretaries Messrs. Mahomed Ishak and Habibullah Khan. The staff of Mr. Ghulam, who is a brother of the Afghan Minister at Moscow and has been the Minister in Berlin, will consist of Messrs. Ghulam Yaha and Mahomed Amin.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, with staff arrived at Darjeeling on the 29th instant.

His Excellency attended the Memorial Service to the Poona Division and the 101st Grenadiers at St. Mary's Church, Poona, on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Idia Majors J. C. R. Gannon and O. M. Lund arrived Government House on Tuesday afternoon and left after dinner.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House.

General Sir William Birdwood, General Sir Havelock Hudson, Lieutenant-General Sir W. H. Braithwaite and Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Marshall arrived at Simla for the usual annual conference.

ASIA MINOR.

TURKS' VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE.

GREEKS EVACUATE AFION KARA HISSAR RY. JUNCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Athens.—It is officially announced that the important Anatolian railway junction Afion Kara Hissar has been evacuated by the Greeks evidently in consequence of the vigorous offensive by the Turks.

MOST VIOLENT OFFENSIVE.

"TURKISH CAVALRY CHARGE REPULSED"

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Athens.—The offensive leading to the Greek abandonment of Afion Kara Hissar is described as having been most violent. A Greek communique declares that the Greeks have occupied the line west of that town, a violent charge, by the Turkish cavalry supported by the artillery, was repulsed on Monday near Elevander (?) and the Turks were pursued, adds the communique.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN N. ANATOLIA.

GREEK'S RETREAT IN ISMIDT SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

(Hot fighting is going on in North Anatolia besides the operations around Kara Hissar according to Angora despatches to Constantinople which represent the Greeks, in Ismidt sector, as retreating before the attacks of the Turkish flying columns, leaving prisoners, arms, and munitions, and suffering considerable losses. The despatches add that if the advance of the flying columns in the direction of Brusa continues the Greeks on the coast are threatened with being cut off.

DEVELOPMENT IN CABLE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

New York.—The latest development in the cable situation is the announcement of an alliance between the Postal Telegraph Company, which owns a commercial cable system, and the All-American Cables Incorporated, which formally virtually monopolised cables on the west coast of South America. Fifty thousand miles of submarine cable are involved.

AIR-FORCE IN INDIA.

"TIMES" ON INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

"The Times," this morning, comments indignantly regarding the assertions made in a letter written to Major Lugard by his son, who recently crashed at Dardoni, complaining of the inadequate and unsuitable equipment for the administration of the air-force in India. "The Times" refers to the absence of the new types of aeroplanes and to the shortage of machines of even the old types, also propellers, shock-absorbers, and other spare parts, and describes the equipment as hopelessly obsolete and inefficient, rendering the work in Waziristan almost impossibly difficult and dangerous. "The Times" thinks a heavy share of blame rests on the Air Ministry itself.

SET UP MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

WITHDRAW REFORM.

AN M. L. A'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BILASPUR, Aug. 29.

Mr. Peer Mahomed Ahsankhan, M.L.C., has given notice of a resolution appreciating the statesmanlike speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George and stating that the Reforms have been a failure inasmuch as no confidence can be reposed in the sense of responsibility so far displayed and cooperation hitherto received from those on whom the new opportunities of service have been conferred and that steps be taken for an early repeal of the Government of India Act and setting up a strong military government with a view to effective maintenance of law and order in India as an integral part of His Majesty's Government.

THE "MISCHIEVOUS" SPEECH.

SIR. K. G. GUPTA'S CONDEMNATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

Sir K. G. Gupta writes to the "Leader" from London:—The Prime Minister's mischievous speech should evoke a strong protest from all classes in India. I have no doubt questions will be asked at the Imperial and Provincial Councils, but it is not enough to have discussions in India. There should be an united effort to get the Prime Minister to make it quite clear in Parliament what he really meant, for as the speech stands at present it is a clear disavowal of the declaration of policy made in 1917 and of the preamble to the Government of India Act.

THE STEEL-FRAME.

THE TRUSTEE IN PERPETUATION.

"Whatever their (Indians') success, whether as Parliamentarians or as administrators, *I can see no period* when they can dispense with the *guidance* and assistance of a small nucleus of British Civil Servants and British officials in India. Thus in a population of 315,000,000 they only number 1,200. They are *the steel frame of the whole structure*. I do not care what you build on or to it. If you take that steel frame out the fabric will collapse.

* * * *

I approach this question from the point of view of one who believes in getting Indians to assist us in discharging the very great trust and obligation which we have inherited and which I hope *we shall transmit to our descendants in generations to come*. To discharge this great trust it is *essential* to have the aid of Indian Civil Servants, Indian soldiers, Indian Judges and Indian legislators. But it is *vital* that we should have the continued assistance of British officials.

* * * *

I hope it is thoroughly realised that there is no idea of winding up the British Civil Service and that we consider it not merely an integral part of the system but *as essential to the very life of the system*.

* * * *

There is one institution which we will not cripple, there is one institution which we will not deprive of its *functions* or of its privileges, and that is that institution which built up the British Civil Service." (The italics are not Mr. Lloyd George's.)—Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons.

W. KHANDESH LIBERALS PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHULIA, Aug. 30.

The Council of West Khandesh Liberal Association met on the 27th August and passed the following two, among other resolutions:—(1) Council of West Khandesh Liberal Association emphatically protest against and express their deep resentment at the speech of the Prime Minister during the debate on Civil Service and are of opinion that it is reactionary and subversive of the policy laid down by the Government of India Act 1919, is incompatible with the Royal Proclamation heralding introduction of new reforms and amounts to a support of the policy of India being under permanent tutelage of the Indian Civil Service. Council do not consider the explanation of the Viceroy about interpretation of the speech as satisfactory inasmuch as it does not mean the withdrawal of the said speech but an attempt at justification. (2) Council strongly protest against the action of the Senate of the Bombay University in rejecting the proposition moved by Principal Bhate with a view to giving candidates for the School-Leaving Examination option to answer questions in vernaculars. Reform is long overdue. It is obvious that the Senate of the Bombay University is out of touch with public opinion on this question.

RUBBER GROWING IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Amsterdam.—It is reported from a reliable source that the Government have notified the International Rubber-growers' Association of the Dutch East Indies that the Government do not see their way to take compulsory measures to improve the situation in rubber-growing.

WHAT LOKMANYA WOULD HAVE DONE.

"WOULD UNRESERVEDLY FOLLOW N.-C.-O."

STRONG PLEA FOR CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

A public meeting was held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, under the auspices of the Ganapati Ustav Mandal, when speeches were made on the present situation. This was the first occasion where lectures were delivered before Ganapati in Bombay by Mahomedans. Dr. R. H. Bhadkumker presided.

"NO CHANGE IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME."

Mr. C. V. Vaidya said the question before them now was whether they should enter the Councils or not. The question had been much discussed before and it was even said that if Lok-Tilak were alive today he would not have accepted non-violent non-cooperation, but responsive cooperation. If Lok-Tilak were alive to-day, the speaker said, he would have accepted non-cooperation without any reservation. Perhaps, he would have gone even further than that. The day he left his college, Mr. Tilak accepted the principle of non-cooperation by not accepting any Government service. Anybody who had studied Indian politics would at once have come to the conclusion that the regeneration of the country could only be done through non-cooperation. India had fallen through cooperation and only by non-cooperation would it regain its freedom. Mahatma Gandhi had accepted Lok-Tilak as his political *Guuru* and had adopted non-cooperation, because he despaired getting justice from the Government. No doubt Mahatma Gandhi introduced the term N-C-O., but the principle was there introduced long ago in Indian politics by Lok-Tilak. Their four fold programme of boycott, Swadeshi, etc., meant N-C-O. Boycott meant N-C-O. and nothing else. About responsive cooperation, the telegram which was sent by Mr. Tilak to Mr. Montagu was really drafted by Mr. J. Baptista, and was sent from Gangapur station, without knowing the full facts. At Amritsar he moved the resolution to the effect that the Reforms were disappointing and unacceptable although he had sent the telegram to Mr. Montagu. But Mahatma Gandhi had then supported the Reforms. After passing that resolution what response had they got from Government. The first response they had got was the decision of the Hunter Commission and the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations, and the attitude of the House of Lords on the whole question. They could not dream for a moment that Lok-Tilak would have gone against Mahatma Gandhi. He would have supported N-C-O. whole-heartedly. The speaker thought it was a reprehensible thing to praise one leader like Mr. Tilak and run down another like Mr. Gandhi. There really was little difference between the two. But let us leave them to themselves and independently consider what we should do for ourselves. Their Congress had prayed and protested for a long time and now they had non-cooperated! Did they think they would do better now by going back on their programme? What would they gain now by altering the programme? The Congress had very properly asked the title-holders to give up their titles, but did they want now to beg for them again? No change was necessary, he thought, in the programme of the Congress.

"MR. KHAPARDE'S ANTICS."

Mr. L. G. Khare said Mr. Khaparde had lately delivered a speech before then making fun of the Congress programme. He regretted that an elderly gentleman like Mr. Khaparde should talk in this vein of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi's name was a red rag to Mr. Khaparde, and he has likened him to anything but the real Mahatma, that he was. How could he then expect the younger generation to respect him when he indulged in such antics? They had not to run down either Lok-Tilak or Mahatma Gandhi. The fight to-day was between the masses and the classes. What the speaker said was, if the Maharashtra party wanted to enter the Councils, then let them go there by all means, but let them make no noise about it. They were welcome to go there, or anywhere they liked, but why did they try to create dissensions in the Congress? Let them certainly show to the world what they could do in the Council! Tilak knew from the very beginning that cooperation with Government would be their ruin, and he, therefore, severed his connection with the Fergusson College when it accepted Government grant. The speaker's principal, Dr. Selby, had told him that the Fergusson College should never have accepted the grant, for every single rupee meant loss of independence of a free institution. Lok-Tilak was blamed them for sticking to his life-long principle of N-C-O. Did the people of Poona think that N-C-O. was dead? Those who did not believe in Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non-violence could never believe in N-C-O. and non-violence was their sheet-anchor. Their first duty today was to create perfect unity between the various classes and castes. Diarchy was responsible for most of the differences between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, and by competing for the Councils those differences would only become more accentuated. Mr. Lloyd George had only recently threatened to take back the Reforms if they did not behave themselves! These were the Reforms, those the Councils after which Mr. N. C. Kelker was hankering. The Civilians had a very tender regard for Indians; they were anxious that Indians should not go wrong. In fact all Whites had feelings of tender love for Indians! The Civilians were already afraid that in 20 years' time they would be nowhere.

Coming to the question of education given in the schools, the speaker said it degraded their children and denationalised them completely. They were made to hate their own heroes, and that was the education Mahatma Gandhi had asked them to give up! Was there anything wrong in that advice, asked the speaker? He asked them not to be led away by mere empty words, however vigorously spoken.

Moulana Nazir Ahmed said the Government thought that by arresting Mahatma Gandhi, or the Ali Brothers, their agitation would be killed. It was impossible for their agitation to disappear, for it did not depend on personalities. It depended on something much more valuable than mere personalities. Their fight was for *dharma*, for religion, for righteousness. And so long as their demands were not granted, it was impossible they could keep silent. How could they take lying down the present repression in the country? If they were conquered by the Government repression, they would never win Swaraj.

"TO GURU PANTH."

PARTING REQUEST BY ARRESTED SIKH LEADERS

"LET EVERY SIKH STAND BY SHIROMANI COMMITTEE."

The General Secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, sends for publication the following "parting request" to the Guru Panth made by the President and other members of the Shiromani Committee who have been arrested by the Punjab Government:—

We the undersigned, the humblest of Kalgidhar's humble Sewaks, including the President and all the three Secretaries of the Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee go to jail in the cause of our God and the Satguru. We are full of joy and satisfaction that Akalparkh, in the abundance of his mercy, has chosen such humble instruments as ourselves for the consummation of His divine purpose.

So long as we were allowed we did our duty to the best of our humble lights. We firmly trust that those on whom has devolved the great and holy task of holding aloft the banner of Guru Nanak. Guru Gobind Singh will do nothing calculated to lower one whit the dignity of the great Panth in the eyes of either friend or foe. Before finally taking leave of you we wish to make but one request and it is this. Let every Sikh, man or woman, firmly stand by and implicitly carry out the directions of the Shromani Committee, the only living symbol of Sikh national honour.

Mehtab Singh (President).
Bhagat Jaswant Singh (General Secretary).
Narain Singh (Secretary).
Sahib Singh (Assistant Secretary).
Tara Singh (of the *Akali-te-Pardesi*).
Sarmukh Sngh (Jhabal.)
Teja Singh (of Chuharkana).
(Baba) Kehr Singh (of Patti).
Rawel Singh (Secretary Dist. Gurdwara Committee).

A press communique issued by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee says:—

The following Panth Sewaks have been arrested in connection with Guru-Ka-Bagh:—

1. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mehtab Singh, Jathedar, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee.
2. Bhagat Jaswant Singh, B.A., General Secretary.
3. S. Narain Singh, Bar-at-Law, Secretary.
4. S. Sahib Singh, B.A., Assistant Secretary.
5. Master Tara Singh, B.A., Member Working Committee.
6. Sardar Sarmukh Singh, Jhabbal, Member of the Working Committee and President, Shiromani Akali Dal.
7. S. Teja Singh of Chuharkana, Member of the Executive Committee and Vice-President, Shiromani Akali Dal.
8. Baba Kehr Singh of Patti, Member, Shiromani Gurwara Parbandhak Committee.
9. S. Rawel Singh, Member Shiromani Committee, and Secretary, District Gurdwara Committee, Amritsar.

SITUATION AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

TRIAL OF ARRESTED AKALIS ADJOURNED TO SEPT. 4.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 30.

The cases of Akalis arrested at Guru-Ka-Bagh have now commenced. Nine leaders of the movement, all members of the Working Committee of the Gurdwara Probandhak Committee, were produced yesterday before Mr. Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner and their case was remanded to September. They will be tried on September 4th in the court of Mr. Amar Nath, Magistrate. Another batch of 20 Akalis was produced for trial under sections 143 and 135 I. P. C. Five prosecution witnessed deposed that the accused entered the estate of a Mahant for cutting *kinkar* trees. When prohibited by the police they assaulted a police head constable. Immediately more police came and the batch of Akalis was arrested.

Mian Mohammad Shariff has heard three cases of 41 Akalis prosecuted under section 143 I. P. C. Prosecution evidence disclosed that Akalis entered the estate of a Mahant for cutting trees. The police prohibited them from doing so but they disobeyed orders. Sunder Das, Mahant of the place, who appeared as a prosecution witness in the case stated that the land was in his possession and was his property. He also, said that the Gurdwara at Guru-Ka-Bagh had been taken possession of by the Akalis.

In all the four cases the accused refused to take part in the proceedings of the court. Most of them did not speak at all while others stated that Guru Gobind Singh was their father. These case have been adjourned to September 4th for further prosecution evidence.

Precautionary measures are being taken by the authorities to prevent further Akali unrest at Guru-Ka-Bagh. The Akali forces are being checked at a distance by the police and none are allowed to go beyond Chookerali, a village quite near Guru-Ka-Bagh. The situation appears to be well in hand and nothing untoward has been reported.

"STAND LIKE MEN IN THE SIGHT OF GOD!"

SJT. DAS' EXHORTATION TO BENGAL YOUTH.

DR. P. C. RAY'S ADVICE: WEAR PURE KHADDAR.

At a crowded meeting in College Square, Calcutta, held on the 22nd August, an address on behalf of the students of Calcutta was presented to Deshabandhu Das on his release from jail. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray was voted to the chair. A little girl garlanded the president and Deshabandhu Das and Srimati Hemaprabha Mazumdar offered them a handful of flowers. At the direction of the president Deshabandhu Das was presented an address on khaddar, a comforter with silk cotton thread, and a painting with a poem inscribed on it.

ACHARYYA PRAFULLA CHANDRA'S ADVICE.

Acharya Prafulla Chandra then made the following speech:—

I have been invited to say a few words. I fail to understand why you honour me in this way by electing me as President on this solemn occasion. But though I am old in age I am young in heart and hardly inferior to you in energy and enthusiasm. I do not merely mope within a chemical laboratory; I try to bear a hand in the bread problem, caste problem, spread of *khaddar* and revival of industries. I always claim to be a student because a teacher must himself be a student. Only one who knows a subject a hundred times over can adequately explain it. I shall deal with every kind of topic in a nutshell; I shall even speak of politics. But do not be frightened. I have studied for six years in Great Britain; four times I have been to England; and altogether I have spent about eight years there. There politics is a necessity for the students; but it is anathema to the students of this country. I understand only one thing—and that is Love for the Land of One's Birth. If you realize at heart the message of *Banga amar, janani amar, dhatri amar*, etc., then everything else will be automatically realized. The sacrifice which has been made by Desabandhu—that has been prompted by this patriotic sentiment. If you really love your country, all else is at your command. I shall just say one word. I speak rather harshly. But I have a claim on you; if any one in Bengal is so entitled, it is myself, because I love the student community.

Tasmin prithasya priya karya
Sadhanam tadupasanameva.

Whatever work is acceptable to the Mother—to do that work is to do the pleasure of the Mother. One acceptable work is the stimulation of industries. For that, you must wear khaddar. I am overwhelmed with shame when I see students not wholly clad in khaddar. Some of them occasionally wear a khaddar shirt or coat, but never a khaddar dhoti. But you should clothe yourselves wholly in khaddar. This is an imperative necessity. Another thing you must do simultaneously; you must ply the *charka*. College vacations exceed five months. You can go to the villages and instal the charka in every home; you can help your distressed co-villagers; above all, *you can take the vow not to wear anything* but Khaddar. There will soon be another exhibition of khaddar. When you go there, you, your mother. When you go there, you, your mothers and your sisters should all be clad in khaddar. Charity begins at home. Learn to wear khaddar and love of country will grow in you. Only singing *Banga amar, janani amar* will not do. I do not want to speak at great length. You all are anxious to hear Desabandhu and I make room for him. You have before you in flesh and blood an example of the measure of sacrifice of which one is capable when the national sentiment is once roused. I have told you the other day how he has been nurtured in the lap of luxury. He has given up everything. For the sake of whom?—For your sake. We cannot appreciate how great he is. The name of Desabandhu will be inscribed in letters of gold in the history of India yet to be.

Then a student presented the address in behalf of the students of Calcutta to Desabandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Sj. Das was then called upon by the Chairman to speak; when he rose to reply he was greeted with loud shouts of *"Bande Mataram."*

DESHABANDHU'S REPLY.

I do not intend to speak at length on the address of welcome which you have presented me. There is one matter, however, which I shall speak out. If I have to speak about the various kinds of eulogy with which your address of welcome is filled, I shall have to draw upon my present feelings. But I am bound to point out that that eulogy is a gross exaggeration. It may haply be that I am in reality what I appear to be, in your unsophisticated gaze; perhaps I am unable to apprehend it. Would to God that I may be worthy of your vision and actually become what you imagine me to be! I assert that you yourselves belong to the category in which you place me.

Some are found to urge that the student community shirk their duty, that you are selfish, that you have not taken a part in the national struggle, that having joined it you have turned back from it. The idealism which I have observed in you is one day bound to find expression. If there is any one in Bengal who has made sacrifice, it is You Students and not We.

At this point Sj. Das was so overwhelmed with emotion that he was unable to speak for some minutes. Tears were seen to flow down his cheeks and his voice grew husky.

Resuming, Desabandhu said:—When I was touring over the whole of Bengal, then I saw many students in town and—village—

(Sentence unfinished owing to onrush of tears.)

REALISE THE TRUTH IN YOU

I appreciate today what sacrifice they have made. Day after day without food (tears), uncared-for, amid a hundred hardships they carried on the work of the country If even they were only five in number, the whole student community would be covered with glory. I see that aspect of service and sacrifice in you. When I invited you to join this struggle, I was told that I was labouring n vain and that there would be no response. I knew i would get a response; I knew I got it. Do we not feel the touch of the spirit in external conduct? Is not the fierce glare of noontide latent in the soft radiance of dawn? Those who have not understood this upheaval, this endeavour, this search after truth in this newly-awakened nation, those who have rushed froward—they all will come, are sure to come. That is the first axiom of Swaraj Why should we despair? What does nationhood matter? Is not Truth manifested in the *lila* of the Universal Dispenser? Awake, arise! Try and realize that Truth that is immanent in you. Step on to the field of work like men, like heroes. Some say that you are students your business to study. I ask you to understand what study is. Is knowledge external accompaniment? Is it a jewelled ornament which can be tacked on to some part of the body? The knowledge which does not bring reverence towards father and mother, attachment to one's country and faith in God—that knowledge I do not want; let it be wiped off the face of the country. That knowledge which blossoms in the heart is true knowledge. Literature philosophy, science and mathematics—Oh, the sham of it all! when they do not hear the Mother's call! Mathematics does not produce knowledge, literature does not produce knowledge, unless it expands the heart. If you cannot stand like men in the sight of God, then that knowledge is but a chimaera—forsake it. What I have been saying during the last two days has not been understood by many. Acharya Ray has said that he does not believe in anything but partriotism. I say that I do not believe in patriotism even. I believe in nothing which does not lead us to love of God This opportunity comes in many a shape; we must embrace it as it comes. What is the meaning of *Banga amar, janani amar, dhatri amar!* Why is the heart infatuated with this song? One's country is but the manifested glory of Providence, a part only of His *lila*. When we invoke Bengal, when we invoke India, our heart overflows with the beauties of the Almighty.

I do not understand patriotism. I am not a patriot. I do not care for that patriotism under the influence of which one people kills ruins and destroys another. That is type of patroitism to which India is a stranger. To-day I saw in an English paper that they have not been able to understand what I am after. They know not what I want; they do not understant it. And that is exactly what I desire. I want the people of India to be alive to the *lila* of God. I do not want your parliamentary institutions. I do not want economic salvation.

I want to be Myself. I want my countrymen to be of their own country. We want to fall in with God's *lila*. Some ask me to specifically what I want. I shall not go beyond my province I do not presume to dicate the lines along which the nation shall progress; no one can. God alone knows. That is self-determination—no one knows what it will be. I am ignorant of the route itself: only a faint glimmer flickers before me. Schemes there are none; details are wanting. To all who want a scheme I say, I do our duty; nay, the right is there—it is but to be recognized. We demand nothing from them; they can give nothing. Call it patriotism, call it Swaraj, the path that leads to freedom—we want you to recognize the right to search for that path. Let those who think they possess immeasurable power, let them wallow in their belief. Swaraj is coming, is coming positively; all must for us to see that this recognition is forthcoming.

As long as we conceive of life as divided into compartments like pigeon-holes, with one compartment for social reform, another for politics, and so on, so long shall Swaraj evade us. That is not the meaning of Swaraj. Swaraj demands that you dedicate to it the whole of your being. That is what I want. The Europeans do not understand it; I know they will not understand.

CLAMOUR FOR SCHEME.

The clamour for schemes is a weakness, like the shouts of one groping in the darkness. When the beacon of Swaraj flares up in your breast, it will lead you along the right path. If moral precepts are trotted out they will merely be repeated parrot-like, but will not be acted upon. But when the grace of God descends on you, the gates will be of themselves flung open. We want Man—the whole of him. Stand up as such. If you think that this agitation is artificial, not through fear but out of real conviction, then stand aside. And if you think it genuine, as I do then stand bold upright, kicking aside all obstacles and impediments There is no room for falsehood, speak out the truth. There are many who are in favour of violence; but they dare not speak out, because the police is there. They are cowards. If you hold that violence is indispansable, have the courage to say so; and if you cannot, you are cowards I empathatically cay, that violence has never brought Swaraj to any country. One tyranny has been replaced by another. Italy, France, America and other lands bear witness to it. They have not Swaraj anywhere. It is my firm belief that through India the world will taste Swaraj. *Dharma* is the unfolding of self. All politics and social reform are included in it. If 'Dharma' is cribbed and cabined, *Dharma* can never be realized not to speak of politics or social reform. I feel in me the strength of countless legions; I cannot say if I shall be able to achieve anything. If I am not worthy I shall not be sorry to be spurned and cast aside. But I pray that before I close my eyes I may witness my motherland grown into the glory of her own true form. I now like to conclude in the words of Bengal's greatest poet:—

If there are any who cannot reach unto the care and yet lisp sermons—let us not have anything to do with them dear; let them stay on outside

The proceedings terminated with an expression of gratitude on the part of the tudents to Acharya Ray.

TRAMWAY MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

COMPANY STILL OBDURATE.

A meeting of the Tramway Union was held at Bori Bunder Maidan on the evening of the 29th instant when more than five hundred members, mostly from Colaba—for whose special benefit this meeting was held—were present Mr. L. R. Tarsee, the President of the Union, was in the chair. The men, although enraged at Mr. Malsey's notice about the Company's Co-operative Union, were pleased to find themselves again on the spot which had been their *rendezvous* during the last strike. Some members whose numbers appeared on the list of Mr. Malsey's Union and were consequently greatly perturbed came forward and vehemently protested against their numbers being printed on the list of the Company's Union. They expressed their deep loyalty to the men's Union and strongly condemned the attempt by the Company to start a rival Union which, in their opinion, was only a trap prepared to ensnare them to serve the Company's ends. After venting their spleen over the shady subterfuges employed by the Company's servants instructed from above to start this co-operative show in enlisting members and in tampering with the loyalty of the men to their own Union, the members settled down to the evening's work.

The President addressed them at length. He narrated his efforts for an amicable settlement of their dispute with the Company, but he regretted that the powers that be in the councils of the Company had maintained throughout a mystic and calculated silence and no attempt has been made on the Company's side to reciprocate his sincere endeavours in the cause of industrial peace and harmony. "I am prepared to eat humble pie" he pleaded and to appeal again to the good sense of the Company's Directors to see if they cannot persuade themselves to look at the question from an enlightened angle of vision. In the meanwhile, he instructed the General Council to take all necessary steps by way of complete organisation to deal successfully with different difficulties that follow in the wake of an industrial struggle. He himself was forging a scheme on the anvil for the sale of "Khaddar" during the days of unemployment which will assure them, he hoped, the necessary relief. "To fight successfully with a powerful Company like the Tramways you must fight with your stomach", he said epigrammatically, remembering Napoleon's great dictum that "The army marches on its stomach." He concluded by saying that he had appealed to the President of the Corporation to intervene in the interests of the citizens of Bombay to find out ways and means to avert the impending general suspension of work.

The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

S. S. "ITATA" RUNS ASHORE.

220 PASSENGERS & CREW PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Santiago.—(Chili) One hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of seventy were lost with the steamer "Itata" which ran a shore near Coquimbo. All victims were Chilean.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

To-day's cricket results are as follows:—

Surrey beat Middlesex on the first innings.—Hobbs made 126 runs.

Kent beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 57 runs.—Gloucestershire made 53 runs in the first innings; Freeman took six wickets for 18 runs; and 138 in the second innings; Freeman took six for 64 runs.

Warickshire beat Somerset by seven wickets.

Derbyshire beat Worcestershire on the first innings.—Hon. J. Coventry scored 86 runs.

Leicestershire beat Glamorgan on the first innings.

TENNIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Boston.—In the final round of the National Championship for Men's Doubles, Tilden and Vincent Richards beat Patterson and O'Hara Wood, of Australia 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE ASSN. FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Scottish League association football match, to-day, between Clyde and Dundee resulted in a win for the former by four goals to three.

POONA RACING SEASON.

1ST DAY: 1ST BIG MEETING

GALWAY GATE WINS THE TRIAL PLATE.

Yesterday being the first day of the big meeting, an event that sportsmen have been eagerly looking forward to an enthusiastic crowd assembled though it was a midweek meeting. The weather was fine.

The fields for English horses were large and the classic events saw some fine runners out. As regards the Arab horses' events, the Dealers' New Plate and the Poona Arab Derby, two events of great importance to Arab importers and others interested in both events, the quality was unquestionably poor. It is a pity that less interest seems to be taken in Arab horses as the quality is getting inferior year by year. Mr. Heath won no less than four events and secured places in four. It will be remembered that the same good luck favoured him last year at Poona, though in Bombay his horses did not do so well for the obvious reason that having done so well in Poona they were up in the handicaps here. Last week we had occasion to criticise the handicapping of certain horses. Yesterday's results fully justified our comments. We maintained that Starshot is much overrated by the handicapper and we drew attention to the fact that Verge should not receive weight from him, considering that Verge had already beaten him in Bombay when he actually conceded weight to him in the Grand Western Handicap. As Quarryman has shown that he and Verge are now on the same level in weight carrying capacity, it is clear that Starshot who could not beat Quarryman yesterday is a few pounds below both Verge and Quarryman. We also drew attention to Footpedal being in the 3rd Division when tyro in racing knowledge would have placed him in his proper division. Yesterday he proved that we were right as he won as he liked though he carried 9-4. The classification of horses here rests, we understand, with the handicapper. One would like to know what rules guide him in the matter as some horses with no pedigree to speak of and no record, are classed in higher divisions and others start from the bottom rung of the ladder and win each time they are out till they have attained their proper level.

It was in the 1st Division of the Lincoln Plate that Footpedal proved his superior class by trouncing in a hollow fashion a large field of nineteen runners. Though Britomart who is himself a good animal was there with 6lb. less he could make no impression on him. The public made no mistake about his abilities as he started at 4 to 4 against.

Quite a large field started in the second Division of the same plate which was won by Meg Merrilie beating Mary's Lamb who recently did very well in Mysore.

Mr. Heath's Kelvin Boy and Hatchel secured first and second place in the Dealers' New Plate 1½ miles. In this race the public all of a sudden took Zohal and Bahadur-ul-Mulk in strong fancy probably owing to some gossip heard at the Share Bazaar yesterday where it was rumoured that this bracket was backed by well-known people for a king's ransom. The same rumour was current regarding another bracket in another race,—The Poona Arab Derby; in the latter case it proved to be true as Ishalah won, beating his stable companion Apollo who was well spoken of.

The Poona Countrybred Derby 7 furlongs proved a very tame affair when Jovial won from Zora his stable companion. It is fortunate for the backers of this bracket that they got one rupee for their trouble as many expected the dividend to be Rs. 9 only.

The two big important events of the day were the Trial Plate 1 mile, and the Criterion Plate 7 furlongs. In the former Brixworth and Flaming Orb declined to run. In the latter sixteen runners strated. Golway Gate with 9-2 was of course the pick of the bunch though many fancied Quarryman, Aleli, Gold Gainer and Verge. Quarryman was beaten by Galway Gate in the manner experienced sportsmen expected while Gold Gainer and Owen Roe had no chance with such weights in such company. Starshot placed fourth and Aleli was nowhere.

The Criterion was annexed by Marmion, Flaming Orb and Brixworth were strongly fancied and a good deal of money went on Floreal who found the weight too much in such a company. It was a fine race.

Mr. Heath nearly carried off the Baldoyle Plate of 6 furlongs where his Mossley was only beaten by Very Little who must have been well backed by those in the know considering the dividend. That brought the proceedings to a close. In this race Viola who was a bit of a favourite threw down her rider who fell on to the rails and had to be brought back in an ambulance.

The Steeplechase race is not worth describing as it proved to be a waste of public time. Only two horses took part in it and that, too, most unwillingly.

Details:—

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 and third Rs. 500.

Mr Goculdass' FOOTPEDAL 9-4 Walker ... 1
Mr Cannon's DAPHNIS 8-5 Barnett 2
Mr Singhanee's BRITOMART 8-12 Pearson 3
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's NURSE BOBS 8-6 Ritchie 4

Did not run:—Lisnasharragh, Pin Money, Robina, First Grade, Elsewise.

Also ran:—Blackwater, Bohea, Huon River, Brittomart, Bouillotte, Mirabelle, Laranja, Cork Glass. The Shah, Unruly, Floral Fete, Ho Ho, White Poppy, Duet, Pretty Margaret.

The race:—Huon River led off with Mirabelle, Ho Ho, and Cork Glass was running last. Footpedal came into the running at the fourth furlong and Ho Ho was leading the field at the bend where Duet tired. Racing into the straight Footpedal took command and headed home to be challenged by Daphnis making a fine run, but the leader lasted to win by a neck. Three-quarter length separated between second and third, three-quarter lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 2 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 37/8 and Rs. 55.

Favourite:—Footpedal.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500.

Mr Heath's MEG MERRILIES 8-7 McPherson 1
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MARY'S LAMB 7-10 Ritchie 2
Mr Avasia's EUDORETTE 9-10 Morris ...' 3
Mr Singhanee's LOMO 8-6 Riley 4

Did not run:—Sospello, Rakings, Some Scribe, Empty Title.

Also ran:—Greenfield, Lace, Victoria Cross, Forward III, Woorali, Jadoo, Pine Box, My Eva, Limehouse Lights, Milk Maid, Troop Leader, Right Royal, Crab Apple, Aulivia, Lady Changeful, Rueful, Miss Glad Eyes.

The race:—The field got away to an excellent start, Eudorette, Victoria Cross, Meg Merrilies running together. At the fourth furlong Milk Maid joined them and did the running on the outside to the bend where she and Victoria Cross tired. Pine Box formed the tail-end. Eudorette was the first to enter the straight with Mary's Lamb and Meg Merrilies at his heels. The leader was spent at the distance, and the last two made a neck-to-neck race, Meg Merrilies staying out to win by a neck, a neck between second and third, and half-a-length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 1 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 177/8; Places Rs. 33, Rs. 26 and Rs. 21/8.

Favourite:—Lace and Eudorette.

Trainer:—G. Dillon.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750.

Mr Heath's KELVIN BOY 8-0 McPherson 1
Mr Heath's HATCHEL 9-0 Burn 2
Mr Theodore Giacola's BUCHEFALOS 8-3 Barnett 3
Messrs Ajam and Noormahomed's KHAYUM 8-7 Townsend 4

Also ran:—Cauldron, Zohal, Bahadur-ul-Mulk, Grey Rosette, Nakib, Roumania, Rising Star, Alder, Obized.

The race:—Getting away on excellent terms, Zohal was the first to show the way to the field. He was caught in the next few strides by Kelvin Boy who took command and maintained his lead by lengths to the fifth furlong. As the turn he was joined by Hatchel, Buchefalos, Khayum and Alder who spent himself in the straight. Kelvin Boy romped home an easy winner, Hatchel second and Buchefalos by a fast run displaced Khayum for fourth place. Won by 5 lengths, neck between second and third, half-a-length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 24 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22/8; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 49/8 and Rs. 23.

Favourite:—Kelvin Boy.

Trainer:—S. Mahalle.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY.—Distance 7 furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 and Rs. 9,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Mr Heath's JOVIAL 9-0 McPherson 1
Mr Heath's ZARA 7-9 Aldridge 2
Mr C N Wadia's MARGOT 8-11 Herbert ... 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BY JOVE 9-0 Hewitt 4

Did not run:—The Colonel, Bhawani, Ambaprasad, Maiden Girl.

Also ran:—Applause, The Knut, Bohemian, Monte, Devotion.

The race:—Applause was the first to jump out followed by Margot, Bohemian and Monte. Zara was lying last. At the 6th furlong Jovial moved up to the leaders and Zara made up ground. At the turn Applause was first, but he was soon overhauled by Jovial and Zara who fought out for first and second place Margot being a good third from By Jove. Won by one and-a-half lengths, one and-a-half lengths between second and third, two lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 32 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11; Places Rs. 11/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Jovial.

Trainer:—G. Dillon.

THE HAWTHORNE HILL STEEPLE-CHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500.

Col. Commdt. A J Poole and Major Marriott's TRAVELLER 11-9 Mr Weber 1
Capt R S King and Mr Atherton's ELHAM VALLEY 10-0 Mr Atherton 2

Did not run:—Repartee, What Next, Red Turk, Corkscrew.

Also ran:—Carbide, Major Saxham, Lesto.

The race:—Major Saxham gave a lot of trouble before lining up but was the first to get away with Traveller, Carbide and Lesto forming the rear-guard. Traveller made up ground by good jumping and was the first at the 5th hurdle. As they raced past Ross Road, Carbide and Lesto came down. Major Saxham and Elham Valley further reduced the field by refusing to run and so Traveller had no difficulty in romping home a winner by 3 furlongs from Elham Valley who was at last persuaded to get a move on.

Time:—5 minutes 11 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 16, and Rs. 34.

Favourite:—Major Saxham.

Trainer:—P J Firth.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000.

Mr Sangidas Jesiram's ISHALLAH 7-13 Morris 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's APOLLO 8-6 Purtoosingh 2
Messrs Isfani and Shroff's BAHADORJUNG 8-12 Easton 3
Mr F R A Wahab's YELLOW SILK 7-5 Townsend 4

Did not run:—Khayum.

Also ran:—Cairo, Kingcraft, Portcullis, Dowlat, Trafalgar, Hero, Towfik, Jerwan, Wadi, Triumph, Gulmarg, Marquis.

The race:—Portcullis jumped out first to be caught up by Towfik who headed the field all the way up to the fourth furlong, where he fell away. Jerwan, Wadi, Ishallah, and Hero were bunched together with Apollo on the outside at the second furlong. At the turn the order was Gulmarg, Bahadurjung, Yellow Silk and Ishallah. The last named shot out in the straight pursued by his stable companion to win easily by a length. Bahadurjung made a late rush and was a bad third. Five lengths separated between second and third, half-a-length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 52 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 23/8.

Favourites:—Ishallah and Apollo.

Trainer:—Byramji Rustomji.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 15,000 to the Winner; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000.

Mr Galstaun's GALWAY GATE 9-2 Townsend 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's QUARRYMAN 9-2 W Huxley 2
Mr Heath's CARBORUNDUM 9-2 McPherson 3
Mr Galstaun's STARSHOT 9-2 Dobie 4

Did not run:—Brixworth, Fleming Orb, Allensmore, Night Watch.

Also ran:—Silver Jug, Magical, Steel Blue, Owen Roe, Aleli, Verge, Nicety, Goldgainer, The Devil, Royal Charter, Charlie's Smile, Tarvie.

The race:—An excellent start Galway Gate leading with Aleli and Goldgainer as close attendants, Verge being last. At the 7th furlong the order was Galway Gate, Aleli, The Devil and Carborundum with Quarryman on the rails. Tarvie crept up at the 4th furlong only to fade away at the turn. Royal Charter was spent in the first few furlongs. The first to enter the straight was Galway Gate with Quarryman gaining on him at every stride but the leader stalled off the challenge by a determined and won. Carborundum finished a good third by a fine run. Won by half-a-neck, half-a-length between second and third, half-a-length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 42 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44/8; Places Rs. 39, Rs. 19, and Rs. 38/8.

Favourites:—Verge, Quarryman.

Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 2,000.

Mr Heath's MARMION 8-9 McPherson ... 1
Mr Goculdass' FLAMING ORB 7-9 Walker 2
Mr Galstaun's FLOREAL 9-3 Dobie 3
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's BRIXWORTH 7-10 Purtoosingh 4

Did not run:—Murmansk, Magical, Nicety, Madame Sze, Dayspring, Starboard.

Also ran:—Kilrea, Leandros, Divide, Lemoine, Royal Jewel, Lady Cleopatra, Prime Boy, Allington, Curator, Vale of York.

The race:—Leandros was left. Kilrea took up the running from Floreal, Flaming Orb, and Vale of York. This order was maintained for the next few furlongs, Brixworth joining the field with Marmion at the bend. Vale of York was spent as they entered the straight Flaming Orb taking command. the distance Flaming Orb looked a winner but Marmion by a fast run snatched the verdict by a head, a short head between second and third, three-quarter lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 28 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 209/8; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13/8.

Favourites:—Flaming Orb and Floreal.

Trainer:—G. Dillon.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000.

Mr N Begmahomed's VERY LITTLE 7-12 F Huxley 1
Mr Heath's MOSSLEY 8-0 Burn 2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ZEA, 9-0 Ruiz 3
Mr Cannon's ATROCITY 8-0 Barnett 4

Did not run:—Joy Girl.

Also ran:—Cresset, Crushed Glass, Viola, Madame Sze, Czarda, Cracknell, Whit Week, Scribble, Flight Errant, Chinese White, Starboard, Allensmore, Lover True, Mimi, Murmansk, Traceable, Paragua, Cerago, Carton Pierre.

The race:—They got away to a good start, Zea leading with Mossley, Starboard, Very Little and Allensmore last. At the 6th furlong Starboard was prominent with Atrocity, Very Little and Mossley. The latter was the first to enter the straight but Very Little came up on the outside and overhauling the leader went to win by one and a quarter lengths, a short head between second and third one and a quarter lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 14 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42/8; Places Rs. 25/8, Rs. 35/8 and Rs. 67/8.

Favourite:—Viola and Murmansk.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgt Junior.

PERSIA.

PROBLEMS OF LIFE & DEATH.

Machinery and Railways: this seems to be the keynote of the pamphlet issued by Prince Kashif-us-Saltanat du Chai on the "Source of Life and Death" of Persia. The backwardness of Eastern countries, especially Persia, is known to be due to the absence of improved means of transport. The appliances of steam power are the need of Iran. The defective transport system at present in Persia by mule, camel and cart retards its progress and spells ruinius stagnation. This had been pointed out by a talented predecessor of the prince, Sana-ud-Dowleh, the Minister of Education under Nasir-ud-din Shah. This Minister's essay on the "Way to Salvation" furnishes figures, which show that the rate of transport has increased by 200 to 500 per cent within the last 25 years in unhappy Persia. Trade in the north is at a standstill on account of the Russian chaos. It may, owever, be of interest in India that since the publication of the brochure the commercial enterprise of Mr. S. Darabji of Bunder Abbas has enabled him to penetrate Caucasia and he has by now probably opened branches at Resht and Barfursh in Gilan.

The booklet is teeming with figures and ill satisfy particularly those who believe in statistics. It gives tabular statements of the increase of prosperity in the different uropean countries in 1853-1872 and 1913. It compares the number of unending kilometers of railroads in European and American countries with the zero in Persia. translation of an article in the "Times" on the trans Caspian Railway is very effectively inserted. There are lucid paragraphs devoted to the undeveloped and unoccupied wealth of Persia in cattle, fruit, raw produce and in valuable minerals copper, iron, silver, turquoise. Persia also ossesses lime, coal, graphite, while there abundance of unworked oil, and among recious metals and stones there are available silver, gold, Lapis Lazuli, besides rass and quick silver. According to the uthor there are over two hundred spots where these underground riches await enterprising capital.

The ninth chapter of the brief bright ooklet is of special interest to India. There is a roseate delineation of the industrial ealth and possessions of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata and of other Parsis, which does ot err on the side of economy of appreciation.

The Prince dwells on the prospect of the arsis returning to Persia. The latter country would flourish and gain in sanitation and medical relief with the guiding cooperation of the Parsis. The famine years ould be eliminated by the introduction of ailways. There would be no more emigration from Persia as the country itself would be able to provide for the needs of its population. On the other hand there are vast racts of uncultivated land, where the migating population of Europe could perhaps diverted. The Prince exhorts the people to unite, and arise from their deadly sleep. He refers to the sufferings of Persia, makes n appeal to the Parsis and to his own overnment to develop the resources of their country, to open out Iran and above all introduce Railways. The little book is published at the Parliament Press at Tehran and has a small list of errota. It provides a stimulant to which response is natural and easy. It will have served its aim of enlightened patriotism if it draws to Persia men of culture even as mild weather tourists. Prince Du Chai is a friend of the people and of the unemployed labourer.

N.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, September 10th, at 10-30 a.m. the following:—

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Legal Adviser to the Corporation of Madras, Author of Law of Municipal Corporations in British India, &c.

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GODREJ SAFES.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. CIRCULAR.

The following letter dated 28th Aug. 1922 has been addressed by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombayr, Home Department:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the reply given by the Government in the last session of the Legislative Council to a few questions by Mr. Trivedi regarding orders for safes to Messrs. Godrej. The final reply given by the Hon. the Finance Member on the last day of the Council Session is unfortunately not available to the Committee in extenso. Perhaps you may be good enough to send me a copy of the same. But the main question that strikes my Committee is, what is the policy of the Government regarding industrialists or commercial men working in politics? It is not unlikely that such persons may have extreme views, which may appear to Government either correctly or otherwise, to be undesirable. Would Government be justified under any impression of such views held by a person in the industrial line in cutting off their patronage to concerns in which such a person may be interested? My Committee do not know, if Government have done this in this particular instance of Messrs. Godrej but they certainly think that at this stage the commercial community ought to know exactly what the policy of the Government of Bombay is. On the one hand we see Government declaring unequivocally their readiness to encourage indigenous industries and it would be a great set-back to the industrial regeneration of India if persons interested in this line must needs keep away from politics or belong, against their conscience, to a school of politics which the Government may approve, but which cannot meet with the wishes of such persons. Till now, unfortunately for the country, there has been a paucity of commercial and industrial men in Councils and generally in the political life of the country. Government themselves have expressed several times the desirability of more commercial men taking interest in the public welfare of the country. My Committee, therefore, are very much concerned as to the point up to which Government are prepared to keep their patronage for industrial and commercial concerns apart from the political views of persons controlling such concerns. They would therefore very much welcome an explicit expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on this very important question.

TREATMENT TO BENGAL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

At the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Stephenson replying to a question regarding the political prisoners said that on the 31st July last there had been in all jails of Bengal 692 convicted non-cooperation prisoners.

In reply to another question the same member said that in June last some political prisoners were on hunger strike in the Midnapore Jail. They refused to be inoculated against cholera and so were segregated until the inoculation period was over. They also objected to being classed as special prisoners.

In reply to another question the same member said that punishments of whipping, handcuffs and fetters had been inflicted on the prisoners convicted of offences in connection with the non-cooperation movement. The previous sanction of the Government was obtained in cases where the punishment of whipping was inflicted and in other cases punishments were inflicted under the Jail Code.

"MADRAS VAKILS' VIEW."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

It is understood that the members of the Vakils' Association, Madras, met last evening at the Association room in the High Court to consider the letter addressed to them by the Registrar prohibiting a recurrence of the use of their rooms for political purposes. The Vakils could not arrive at a unanimous conclusion regarding the quitting of the premises in the High Court as a protest and they resolved to drop the matter not taking any further action.

A Bangaloro message of August 29th states:—Antony with many aliases aged 21 of no occupation who had three previous convictions was again arrested by infantry road police for lurking in the Cubbon Hotel grounds, placed before the Cantonment Second Magistrate on a charge of attempted theft and was sentenced today to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

I. C. S. RECRUITMENT.

CONDITIONS OF SELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A communique states:—The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements regarding appointments to the Indian Civil Service:—

(1) Selected candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances including their own wishes, but the requirements of the public service will rank before every other consideration; (2) exception the case of persons continuing to receive scholarship allowances of equal or greater amounts from the Government of India, an allowance of £300 a year or in the case of selected candidates possessing an Indian domicile, an allowance of £350 a year will be given, to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the universities or other institutions that have been approved of for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India in Council. In the case of selected candidates on probation for one year, the allowance will be payable in four equal instalments on the following dates respectively:—December 24th after his selection, March 25th and June 25th and the date of signature of the covenant on appointment to the service.. In the case of selected candidates on probation for two years, the allowance will be payable in eight equal instalments, the first on the December 24th after selection. The second to the seventh on the six following quarter days and the eighth after signature of the covenant on appointment to the service. The payment of the various instalments of the allowance except the final instalment and in the case of the two years' probationers, the instalment payable at the end of the first year of probation will be conditional on the receipt by the Secretary of State through the Civil Service Commissioners of a certificate, that the candidate has fulfilled up to the date the requirements of the authorities and shown satisfactory conduct at the approved institution. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

AGREEMENT BY CANDIDATES.

The Secretary of State for India gives notice that the amount of the allowances will be reconsidered in 1923 with a view to a possible reduction with effect from the instalment payable in December 1924.

(3) A 1st class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates with a view to their proceeding to India during the November following their final examination.

(4) Each candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of (a) his failure to pass the final examination within the time prescribed by the regulations and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service or (b) his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.

(5) All candidates obtaining certificates will be also required to enter into covenants by which amongst other things they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.

(6) The seniority in the Indian Civil Service will be determined by the results of the examinations taken and the reports on law cases submitted during the course of probation.

(7) Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the final examination held in any year will be definitely rejected and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidates.

HOW TO BRIDGE BUDGET DEFICIT.

SIR MONTAGU WEBB'S SUGGESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

Sir Montagu Webb, Member, Legislative Assembly, last evening addressed a large meeting of his Karachi constituents at Frere Hall under the auspices of Sind branch of the European Association. The President, Mr. E. L. Prince, occupied the chair. The main object of Sir Montagu's opening speech was to find a method of bridging the deficit in the current year's Budget, which originally estimated at 9 crores of rupees, was now 21 crores of rupees, and would probably amount to 30 crores before the end of next March. The possibility of raising much more revenue was very doubtful, though duties on silver and salt might bring in five to eight crores of rupees. The speaker expressed amazement at Sir David Yule's recent suggestion that short term of floating debt ought not to cause Government anxiety because such debt could always be redeemed by more issues of paper currency. Retrenchment of military expenses was imperative. Sir Montagu considered that there was scope for such retrenchment without reducing numerical strength of the Army. The novel suggestion was that as the third Afghan War had been entirely paid for out of current revenues, the cost of new roads, buildings and cantonments in Waziristan, if absolutely necessary, should be paid for out of loans and expenses spread over ten years. To provide money for urgently needed public works, Sir Montagu urged recognition of the principle of bonus bonds which would appeal strongly to small investors, would encourage saving, bring in large sums and further secure stability of Government.

"INDIAN ROBIN HOOD."

HEAD-QUARTERS IN TRAVANCORE FORESTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

A Travancore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes to say that Jambulinga Nadar, the notorious Indian Robinhood, and his companions who made their dramatic escape from Palamcottah District Jail about four weeks ago, have established their headquarters in the luxuriant forests of Travancore. The correspondent says that arriving at the hills the first act of the gang was to provide itself with arms and ammunitions, and with this end in view they raided a coffee estate and took a "double barrelled muzzle loading gun. Since then the dacoits have commandeered two more guns. A special posse of police encamped in the vicinity have taken elaborate precautions to patrol and cut off Jambulinga's supplies.

FRONTIER NEWS.

POLITICAL AGENT FIRED ON AT SHAKAI.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

News from the Frontier shows that on the 25th instant the Political Agent of Wana interviewed a full Shakai Jirga, which agreed to the establishment of Khassadar posts in Shakai. On the next day he went with the Maliks to Shakai to select position for the posts. When the party was nearing the centre of the valley they were fired on from Nawakot. The Maliks, in whose country the party now was, seemed to have no control and for the most part disappeared. The Political Agent returned with Wana Maliks to Wana by a different route.

LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

In 1913, the Local Government sanctioned grant in the South Canara District of small plots of land not exceeding half an acre to the landless poor of all classes who are not preferentially entitled to obtain land under ordinary rules and who cannot afford to buy house sites for themselves. This having proved a boon to some thousands of poor families in that district, and in pursuance of recommendation of the Board of Revenue, Government have decided to extend this concession to the rest of the Presidency, subject to certain restrictions.

EX-POLITICAL-PRISONERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

The ex-political prisoners of Ghazipur have formed themselves into an association. A public meeting was held in connection with the inauguration ceremony in the Town Hall Mosque and was presided over by Molvi Syed Ahmed.

SCOTTISH PRESS STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The strikers of the Scottish Press both at the head office and at the High Court Press not having resumed the work unconditionally as requested by the proprietor, the latter has ordered a lockout today and the premises at both the places are closed.

The annual general meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma commenced at Lucknow on the 29th August.

The "Pioneer" understands that as an outcome of the report of the Innes Committee on the work of the Army Headquarters staff, a committee is shortly to sit under the presidency of General Braithwaite, to enquire into the administration and organisations of the Quartermaster-General's services in India. Sir Walter Campbell who was recently Major-General in charge of the Administration at Aldershot and who during the war greatly distinguished himself in "Q" work has accepted a seat on the committee.

At Bareilly on the invitation of Mrs. L. M. Stubbs, wife of the Commissioner, a successful meeting of *raises* and certain selected gentlemen of the district was held at the residence of the Commissioner on the 23rd instant, for the purpose of considering the proposed child welfare work. Mrs. Stubbs made an interesting speech in the course of which she explained her scheme which she intended to carry out in this district on the lines of and in collaboration with the Lady Chelmsford Welfare Society.

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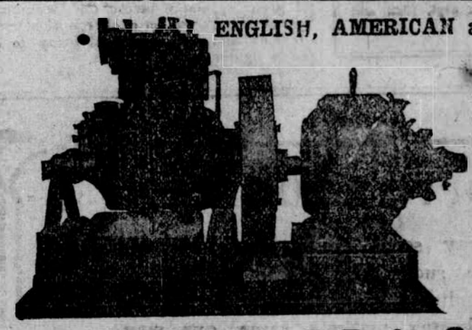

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